



PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
International Bureau

## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

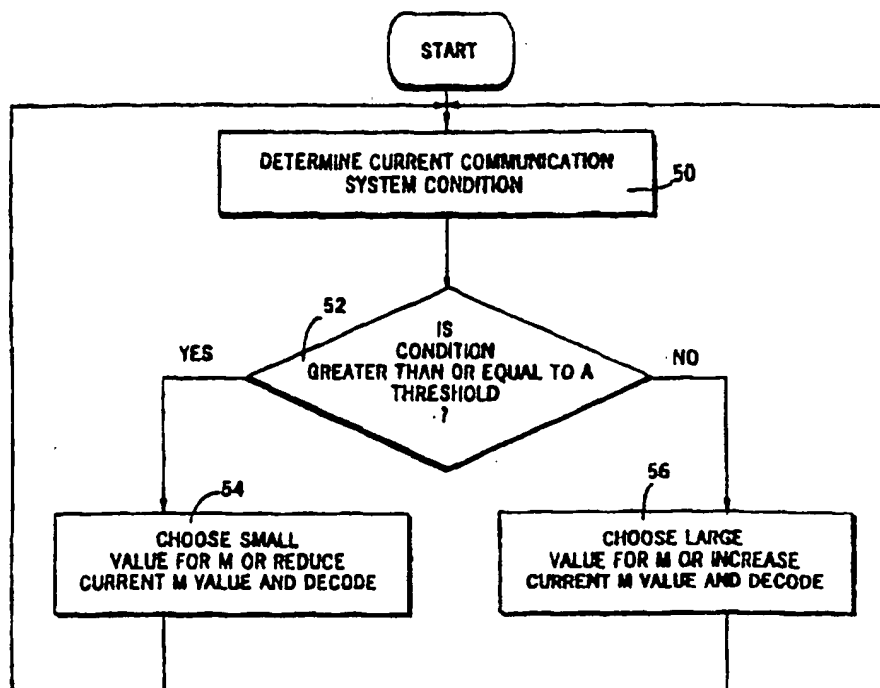
(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : <b>H04L 25/03, H03M 13/00</b>		<b>A1</b>	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 97/24849</b>
			(43) International Publication Date: 10 July 1997 (10.07.97)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US96/20091		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
(22) International Filing Date: 23 December 1996 (23.12.96)			
(30) Priority Data: 08/579,349 27 December 1995 (27.12.95) US			
(71) Applicant: ERICSSON INC. [US/US]; 7001 Development Drive, P.O. Box 13969, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 (US).			
(72) Inventors: CHENNAKESHU, Sandeep; 204-H Hyde Park Court, Cary, NC 27513 (US). KOILPILLAI, Ravinder, David; 1238-A Hamilton Court, Cary, NC 27511 (US). ANDERSON, John, B.; 120 Greenleaf Drive, Latham, NY 12110 (US).			
(74) Agent: LASTOVA, John, R.; Nixon & Vanderhye P.C., 8th floor, 1100 North Glebe Road, Arlington, VA 22201-4714 (US).		<p><b>Published</b></p> <p><i>With international search report.</i></p> <p><i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p>	

(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SYMBOL DECODING USING A VARIABLE NUMBER OF SURVIVOR PATHS

## (57) Abstract

A low complexity, high performance trellis decoder adapts the complexity of the trellis decoding process based on a current condition of the communications system. A trellis structure of nodes and branches is developed to decode the sequence of symbols received over a communications channel. Each set of nodes in the trellis represents the possible values of a received symbol at one time instant. Each branch defines a specific transition between nodes at different time instants, and each branch has an associated branch metric or weight. A linkage of branches between the nodes and the trellis defines a path through the trellis that represents one possible symbol sequence, and an

accumulated metric/weight is generated for each possible path through the trellis. A variable number *M* survivor paths through the trellis is determined based on their accumulated path metric/weights. The value of the variable *M* depends on the current condition of the communications system. Once the value of *M* is adapted to the current condition, the sequence of received symbols is decoded using *M* survivor paths through the trellis.



**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AM	Armenia	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
AT	Austria	GE	Georgia	MX	Mexico
AU	Australia	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BB	Barbados	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
BY	Belarus	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CA	Canada	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KZ	Kazakhstan	SG	Singapore
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LR	Liberia	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LT	Lithuania	SZ	Swaziland
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DK	Denmark	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
EE	Estonia	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	UG	Uganda
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	US	United States of America
FR	France	MR	Mauritania	UZ	Uzbekistan
GA	Gabon			VN	Viet Nam

## METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SYMBOL DECODING USING A VARIABLE NUMBER OF SURVIVOR PATHS

The present invention relates to decoding received symbols in a communications system, and in particular, describes a decoding  
5 technique using a trellis structure where the number of trellis states or paths retained during the decoding process is variable.

### BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 In coded data communications, encoded symbols are transmitted over a communications channel, (e.g., a radio frequency communications channel) which is subject to various types of distortion such as co-channel and adjacent channel interference, noise, dispersion, fading, weak signal strength, etc. Trellis coding is one  
15 technique used to encode sequences of symbols to be transmitted, and in the process, introduces memory to the transmitted signal. Because of the introduced memory, the transmitted signal at any instant of time depends on previously transmitted signals. Therefore, in order to demodulate the received signal and recover the transmitted symbols,  
20 the decoding process must be performed taking into account the whole sequence of symbols.

The preferred method of symbol sequence decoding is maximum likelihood sequence estimation (MLSE) which offers a mechanism for decoding the transmitted signal optimally in the sense of minimizing  
25 the probability of error. In the MLSE method, the received sequence of signals is compared with every possible sequence of symbols that could have been transmitted. The particular sequence out of all of the possible sequences that best matches the received sequence of signals

is chosen as the decoded sequence. If the length of the transmitted symbol sequence is  $N$  symbols long and there are  $Q$  possible values that each symbol can take, then the MLSE pattern matching scheme tries to determine the best match from among  $Q^N$  possible sequences.

5 However, even for modest values of  $Q$  and  $N$ , the number of potential MLSE search sequences is too complex for implementation.

One simplified solution for performing the MLSE search is provided by the well known Viterbi algorithm. To understand the Viterbi algorithm, the search problem is represented as a method of  
10 searching a trellis. Fig. 1 illustrates a simple trellis where each transmitted symbol can take one of four values. Each trellis node corresponds to one value of the transmitted symbol and is often referred to as a state. At each time instant/stage in the trellis there are four nodes defining a four-state trellis. The set of nodes repeats  
15 for each transmitted symbol period. Transitions between nodes are called branches, and each branch is associated with a possible symbol that could have been transmitted. This structure of nodes (states) and branches (symbols) defines the trellis.

A metric or weight is formed for each branch which indicates  
20 the likelihood of the symbol corresponding to that branch being part of the true received symbol sequence. An example of a metric is the squared, absolute difference between a received signal sample and a corresponding estimate of the sample formed using the symbol associated with that branch. This metric is referred to as the squared  
25 Euclidean distance metric. A linkage of branches through the nodes forms a path. The path with the best accumulated metric (i.e., the smallest sum of the branch metrics) is chosen, and the symbols

corresponding to the branches of the chosen path are output as the decoded symbols.

To streamline the search procedure, the Viterbi algorithm retains only the branch into each node/state having the best/optimal  
5 (i.e., lowest) metric and discards the remaining branches into that node/state. This best branch selection procedure significantly reduces the number of possible paths through the trellis. Then, from those possible paths, the Viterbi algorithm selects the path through the trellis that produces the minimum overall distance. Since it is only  
10 necessary to retain as many paths as there are nodes, i.e., there is only one path per state, the paths that remain at each state/node are called "survivors". The Viterbi algorithm is a recursive technique that traces an optimal path of survivors through the trellis.

The main problem with the Viterbi algorithm is that its  
15 complexity grows exponentially with the number of states (memory) of the transmitted, trellis-coded signal. With the number of states being expressed as  $Q^N$  and with  $Q$  as the number of possible values a symbol can take,  $N$  represents the memory or dependence of a symbol on other symbols. A "memory of  $N$ " implies that each symbol depends on  $N$   
20 other symbols, e.g., previous symbols. This complexity can be reduced using what is known as the M-algorithm or T-algorithm, both of which further restrict the number of states retained for decoding. In the basic M-algorithm, for each time instant in the trellis, the number of survivors is restricted to a fixed integer number  $M$ . The M-algorithm  
25 chooses the  $M$  most likely states based on the accumulated path metrics. The survivor states having larger accumulated path metrics are discarded. Another variant of the M-algorithm is to retain the best (as defined by the accumulated path metrics)  $M$ -paths through the

trellis rather than  $M$  states. Hence, the  $M$ -algorithm restricts the search through the trellis to a fixed number of states  $M$  at any time instant in the trellis. Unfortunately, if the selected value for  $M$  is too small, there is a high probability of retaining the wrong  $M$  states for  
5 decoding which results in a high error probability. On the other hand, if the selected value of  $M$  is too large, the decoding procedure becomes unduly complex.

The  $T$ -algorithm retains only those states which have an associated metric that is below a predetermined threshold ( $T$ ). Like  
10 the  $M$ -algorithm, the choice of the fixed threshold  $T$  is critical in order to achieve satisfactory performance without undue complexity. In practice, the selection of a threshold  $T$  for a particular communications application that is suitable for all or most conditions encountered in that application is quite difficult.

15 The problem with a fixed  $M$  or a fixed  $T$  is that the communications channel, over which encoded symbols are transmitted, received, and then decoded, changes. In fact, in radio frequency communications, the radio channels exhibit constantly changing parameters because of fading, multipath dispersion,  
20 adjacent channel interference, co-channel interference, noise, etc. In order to compensate for worst case scenarios for a communications channel, the value of  $M$  for the  $M$ -algorithm or the value of  $T$  for the  $T$ -algorithm must be set to a relatively large number in order to have a sufficient number of states available to satisfactorily decode the  
25 symbols under such worst case channel conditions. However, this is an inefficient decoding approach because for a large percentage of the time, the channel condition may be quite good, and a much smaller

number of states is all that is needed to satisfactorily decode the received signal.

What is needed therefore is a trellis decoding procedure with reduced complexity that can adapt the number of survivor paths or  
5 states in the trellis based upon one or more conditions of the communications system. In radio communication applications, and especially battery operated, portable radios, transmit power is at a premium. However, lower transmit power may result in poor decoding performance at the receiver. There is also a need to reduce the  
10 transmit power of fixed transceivers like base station/repeaters to minimize adjacent channel interference. But this reduction is only feasible if receivers can accurately and efficiently decode the signals transmitted at lower power.

15

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a trellis decoding method and apparatus with reduced complexity and high performance.

20 It is an object of the present invention to provide a trellis decoding method and apparatus with reduced complexity, low bit error rate, and reduced power requirements.

It is a further object to provide a reduced complexity trellis decoder and decoding procedure which adapts to a current condition of  
25 the communications system.

It is yet another object to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of trellis decoding procedures using antenna diversity, frequency hopping, and/or symbol interleaving.

The present invention provides low complexity, high performance trellis decoding that adapts trellis decoding complexity based on a current condition of the communications system. A trellis structure of nodes and branches is developed to decode the sequence of symbols received over a communications channel. Each set of nodes in the trellis represents all possible values of a received symbol at one time instant. Each branch defines a specific transition between nodes at different time instants, and each branch has an associated branch weight. A linkage of branches between the nodes and the trellis defines a path through the trellis that represents one possible symbol sequence, and an accumulated weight is generated for each possible path through the trellis. A variable number M of survivor paths (or states) through the trellis is determined based on these respective, accumulated path weights. The value of the variable M depends on the current condition of the communications system. Once the value of M is adapted to the current condition, the sequence of received symbols is trellis decoded using the M survivor paths/states.

A first value of M is selected if the current state of communications system condition is less than or equal to a threshold. Otherwise, a second value of M less than the first value of M is selected if the current status of the communications system condition is greater than the threshold. In one embodiment, the first value of M corresponds to a maximum value, and the second value corresponds to a minimum value. If after selecting the minimum value of M, the current communications system deteriorates to less than the threshold, the value of M is increased toward the maximum value in a controlled fashion. In particular, the received signal once again is trellis decoded using an increased value of M. On the other hand,



when the value of M is at a maximum and the current communications system condition improves and now exceeds the threshold, the value of M is "pruned" or reduced in each successive stage of the trellis until it reaches the minimum value (assuming the  
5 current communications system condition continues to exceed the threshold).

One of the communications system conditions may be the quality of the communications channel. A minimum value of M is selected if the current quality of the channel is greater than the  
10 threshold, otherwise, a maximum value of M is selected.

Alternatively, the communications system condition may relate to the complexity of the encoding scheme used to encode the symbols to be transmitted. For example, a more powerful coding scheme that has more encoding memory can be used to generate a coded signal.  
15 Although this typically involves decoding with a large value of M, such decoding may be performed in accordance with the present invention with a reduced number of states or paths, thereby minimizing decoding complexity.

Sometimes the trellis decoding procedures are performed using  
20 data processing circuitry and that data processing circuitry usually must perform a number of other tasks in a time share relationship, another communications system condition relates to the current data processing tasks to be performed by the data processing circuitry. The value of M is decreased if the current number of additional tasks to be  
25 performed is relatively large. In this way, the data processing circuitry is relieved of the burden of a complex decoding process so that it may devote more processing resources to perform the other pending tasks. On the other hand, the value of M can be increased,

thereby improving the performance of the decoder, if the current number of additional pending tasks is relatively small.

When decoder performance is of primary concern, the value of M can be varied to maintain a predetermined level of decoder performance in response to changes in the quality of the communications channel. When M is relatively low, full data processing capacity is not consumed by the operation of the trellis decoder. As a result, the excess data processing capacity may be devoted to other tasks having lower priority. In the context of portable, battery-operated radios, the value of M may be decreased whenever consistent with decoder performance objectives in order to reduce the number of data processing tasks associated with the trellis decoding operation, and thereby, reduce battery drain.

The present invention may also be applied to a spread spectrum type receiver in which plural encoded sequences of symbols transmitted by plural transmitters are received on a single communications channel. The value of M may be changed in response to changes in the number of interfering signals. When satisfactory performance of the decoder is degraded because of additional interfering signals, the value of M may be increased to maintain or improve decoder performance. On the other hand, when the number of interfering signals decreases, the value of M may be decreased to a smaller value of M which is still consistent with satisfactory decoder performance in order to conserve processor or battery resources.

In one specific example embodiment, the present invention adapts the trellis decoding complexity based on a current channel condition in a communications system using a best received signal from plural diversity antennas. Each of the receiver's plural diversity

antennas receives a transmitted signal made up of a sequence of coded symbols. A received signal from one of the plural antennas having the highest signal quality is selected by the receiver and then decoded using a trellis decoding procedure which employs a variable number M  
5 of trellis survivor paths or states, where M depends on the quality of the received signal. By selecting the antenna producing a received signal with the highest signal quality, the variable number M is reduced to a greater extent than it otherwise would be if a weaker, lower quality signal received by another of the antennas were used.

10 As an alternative to selecting the received signal from only one of the plural diversity antennas, another embodiment of the present invention selectively weights and then combines the weighted signals from the plural antennas to generate a combined signal. The received signal from one of the antennas having the highest signal quality is  
15 most heavily weighted in the combined signal.

In general, the variable number M is varied as a function of the current quality of the communications channel. In a receiver using diversity antennas, signals received from each of the plural diversity antennas are detected and stored, and a channel quality indicator is  
20 determined for each stored signal. The stored signal having the highest channel quality indicator is selected, and the value of the variable M is determined based on that highest channel quality indicator. The stored, received signal is then decoded using that recently determined number of trellis survivor paths or states. More  
25 specifically, if the highest channel quality indicator is greater than a threshold, the value of M is decreased. On the other hand, if the highest channel quality indicator is less than that threshold, the value of M is increased. Signal quality of each received signal is determined

based on received signal strength, and in one example preferred embodiment, is based on an average faded signal amplitude of the received signal.

In essence, the value of  $M$  is adapted with the channel condition  
5 as reflected in the received channel quality indicator. The value of  $M$  is increased when the channel condition is poor, and the value of  $M$  is decreased when the channel condition is good. The complexity of the variable- $M$  decoding procedure is proportional to the ratio of time during which the channel condition is good relative to when the  
10 channel condition is poor. The present invention improves this ratio using antenna diversity, and as a result, lowers the transmit power required to achieve a given bit error rate by the receiver decoder relative to use of the same variable  $M$  decoding procedure without antenna diversity. Lowering transmit power reduces battery drain for  
15 transmitting portable radio transceivers and reduces adjacent channel interference caused by transmitters in fixed, base station type transceivers. For a given transmit power, the present invention reduces decoding complexity, and therefore reduces battery drain by the receiver, or improves decoding performance in terms of reducing  
20 the number of bit errors without increasing battery drain by the receiver.

Similar to the diversity antenna selection example described above, the present invention may also be advantageously applied to a symbol interleaving and/or frequency hopping communications  
25 system. Both symbol interleaving and frequency hopping improve the quality of received signals which permits the use of a smaller value of  $M$  in accordance with the invention. These and other features and

advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description of the drawings and from the claims.

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

5

FIGURE 1 is a graphical illustration of a trellis;

FIGURE 2 is a function block diagram of one example communications system in which the present invention may be employed;

10       FIGURE 3 is a flowchart diagram outlining basic procedures for implementing the variable stage trellis decoding algorithm in accordance with the present invention;

FIGURE 4 is a flowchart diagram outlining specific procedures for implementing a specific example embodiment of the variable stage  
15       trellis decoding algorithm where the communications system parameter is current communications channel quality; and

FIGURE 5 is a graph illustrating the performance of the reduced complexity trellis decoding procedure in accordance with the present invention as compared with the traditional, higher complexity  
20       Viterbi trellis decoding procedure.

FIGURE 6 is a more detailed function block diagram of the receiver branch shown in FIGURE 2 in accordance with an example embodiment of the invention;

FIGURE 7 is a flowchart diagram outlining the trellis decoding  
25       procedure using a variable number of M trellis states and antenna diversity in accordance with an example embodiment of the invention; and

FIGURE 8 is a graph illustrating the performance of the reduced complexity, variable-M trellis decoding procedure which incorporates antenna diversity in accordance with an example embodiment of the invention as compared to the variable-M trellis  
5 decoding procedure without antenna diversity.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the following description, for purposes of explanation and not  
10 limitation, specific details are set forth, such as particular circuit arrangements, techniques, etc. and in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. However, it will be apparent to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced in other embodiments that depart from these specific details. In other  
15 instances, detailed description of well-known methods, devices, and circuits are omitted so as not to obscure the description of the present invention with unnecessary detail.

Referring to Fig. 2, an overall function block diagram of an example communications system 10 which may employ the present  
20 invention is shown. While the present invention is particularly well suited to radio communications including both fixed and portable radios, it is applicable to other communications environments as well.

On the transmit side, the information signal to be transmitted, i.e., a sequence of symbols, is encoded by a trellis code modulation  
25 (TCM) and differential encoder 12. If the encoded symbols are being transmitted on a slotted communications channel, for example, using well-known time division multiplex (TDM) techniques, a symbol interleaver 14 is desirable (although not necessary) to break up or

"shuffle" symbol sequence segments into different time slots.

Interleaving is particularly effective in communication channels subject to fading because symbol segments received under poor channel conditions are interspersed with symbol segments received under good channel conditions. The symbols may be complex and are represented by two components, namely a real value I (in-phase) and an imaginary value Q (quadrature). The in-phase and quadrature components are passed through parallel processing branches. Each component is passed through a transmit filter 18a, 18b, converted in digital-to-analog (D/A) converters 20a, 20b, and frequency shifted by quadrature modulators 22a, 22b. The quadrature modulated signals are then mixed in summer 24 and sent to an RF amplifier 26 which increases the gain of the signal. The RF amplifier 26 passes the amplified signal to one or more antennas 28a...28n for transmission. Conventional frequency hopping techniques may be used to "hop" between multiple carrier frequencies with each frequency carrying only a portion of the symbols.

One or more antennas 30A...30N at the receiver side of the communications system 10 receive the signal. In a receive antenna diversity application, diversity antennas 30A...30N may be incorporated in fixed radio transceivers such as base station transceivers/repeaters and in portable/mobile radios. The received signals from each of the plural diversity antennas 30A...30N are processed using respective radio amplification and downconversion paths. However, for simplicity, only a single downconversion path is illustrated and described in Fig. 2.

One antenna signal (or a combination of signals from the diversity antennas) passes through a filtering and RF preamplifier

stage 32 to a first downconverter 34 which reduces the frequency (or frequencies in a frequency hopping system) of the received signal to an intermediate frequency. The intermediate frequency signal is passed through an intermediate frequency receive filter 36, then through a  
5 second downconverter 38 to produce a (low pass) filtered baseband signal. Although the IF downconversion is desirable, it is of course not necessary to implement the present invention. The filtered baseband signal is then converted into a complex signal having in-phase (I) and quadrature (Q) components by signal processor 39. The in-phase and  
10 quadrature signals are digitized by analog-to-digital (A/D) converters 40a, 40b and passed through complex signal generator 42 which converts differential phase information into a sequence of symbols. Deinterleaver 44 reconstitutes interleaved slots of information (i.e., it performs the reverse shuffling operation to undo the shuffling  
15 operation performed by interleaver 14). TCM decoder 46 processes this symbol stream using a trellis decoding technique described in further detail below to recover the transmitted signal information. Signal tracker 48 estimates an average faded signal strength of an analog signal output from the IF stage 38 or from samples of the  
20 received signal from the deinterleaver 44. In a preferred embodiment, deinterleaver 44, TCM decoder 46, and signal tracker 48 are implemented using a suitably programmed microprocessor and/or digital signal processing circuitry.

The TCM decoder 46 is a maximum likelihood sequence  
25 estimation (MLSE) trellis decoder that develops a trellis of nodes and branches (similar to that shown in Fig. 1 and described in the background of the invention) for decoding sequences of symbols received on the communications channel. Each set of nodes in the



trellis represents all possible values of a received symbol at one time instant. Transition between a node or state at one time instant to a node or state at another time instant is referred to as one stage of the trellis. Each stage typically includes branches with each branch  
5 defining a specific transition between nodes at sequential time instances, and each branch has an associated branch weight or metric. Only the "survivor" branch into each node having the best (smallest) metric is retained. A linkage of branches between nodes over multiple stages in the trellis defines a path through the trellis that represents a  
10 possible received symbol sequence. For each possible trellis path, the branch metrics associated with that path are accumulated or summed to provide a path metric. The path having the lowest accumulated metric is selected as the best path.

The present invention determines which of the survivor paths  
15 through the trellis will be maintained for purposes of decoding based on a current condition of the communications system. The other remaining survivor paths are discarded to simplify the decoding operation. In other words, a variable number of  $M$  survivor paths upon which trellis decoding of the received sequence of symbols is  
20 based depends on a current condition of the communications system.

Fig. 3 outlines in flowchart form the general procedures for varying the number of  $M$  survivor paths to be used in the trellis decoding. The current communications system condition is determined in step 50. Various examples of different communications  
25 system conditions will be described in further detail below. In decision block 52, a decision is made whether the current communications system condition is greater than or equal to a predetermined threshold. If it is, a lower or small value of  $M$  is selected, or

alternatively, the current M value is reduced (block 54). Otherwise, a larger (or large) value of M is selected, or alternatively, the current value of M is increased (block 56). Once the current value of M is determined, trellis decoding using, for example, the well-known  
5 Viterbi algorithm is performed to determine the best estimate of the received symbol sequence. In essence, if the current communications system condition is determined to be sufficiently optimal, which is determined in this example by comparison with a threshold, the number of states or paths needed to satisfactorily (in terms of low bit  
10 error rates) decode the received symbol sequence is relatively small. On the other hand, if the current communications system condition is less than the threshold, a larger number of M is used to ensure satisfactory decoding performance.

One example of a useful communications system parameter is  
15 the quality of the communications channel. As already described above, the quality of any communications channel varies over time to some degree. In radio communications in particular, the quality of the communications channel changes rapidly (especially when the radio user is moving in a car) with the communications channel being  
20 subjected to fading, multipath dispersion, adjacent channel interference and co-channel interference from other users, noise, and other channel impairments. In this situation, the current quality of the communications channel is detected or determined signal tracker 48. If the current quality of the channel is greater than the threshold,  
25 meaning that the channel quality is good, a first relatively small value of M is selected. Alternatively, if the current quality of the channel is less than a threshold value, indicating poor channel quality, another relatively large value of M is selected greater than the value of M

selected if the channel quality is good. In practice, there are minimum ( $M_{\min}$ ) and maximum ( $M_{\max}$ ) limits on the value of  $M$  selected depending upon the particular application.

Channel quality can be measured using a number of  
 5 conventional channel quality indicators such as received signal strength, signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), signal to interference ratio (SIR), bit error rate (BER), etc. One preferred example indicator is averaged faded signal strength (AFSS) which is a smoothed estimate of the channel amplitude of the received signal which may be obtained using  
 10 a channel tracking algorithm. Preferably, the channel tracking algorithm low-pass filters received signal samples to provide an estimate of the envelope of the amplitude of the received signal. More specifically, in a differentially encoded Phase Shift Keying (PSK) system,  $s(n)$ ,  $c_n$ , and  $\eta(n)$  represent a (complex baseband) transmitted  
 15 symbol, a complex channel gain, and additive Gaussian noise, respectively, at time  $n$ . If  $y(n)$  is the received signal, and  $r(n)$  is the signal at the output of the complex symbol generator 42, then  $y(n)$  and  $r(n)$  may be expressed as follows:

$$y(n) = c_n s(n) + \eta_n \quad (1)$$

$$r(n) = y(n) y^*(n-1) = [c_n s(n) + \eta_n] [c_{n-1} s(n-1) + \eta_{n-1}]^*, \quad (2)$$

$$= \underbrace{c_n c_{n-1}^*}_{a_n} s(n) s^*(n-1) + \underbrace{c_{n-1}^* s^*(n-1) \eta(n) + c_n s(n) \eta^*(n-1) + \eta_n \eta_{n-1}^*}_{\eta'_n} \quad (3)$$

$$r(n) = a_n e^{j\Delta\phi_n} + \eta'_n,$$

25

where  $\Delta\phi_n$  is the differential phase angle at time  $n$  (satisfying the relation  $s(n) = s(n-1) e^{j\Delta\phi_n}$ ), and  $a_n = c_n c_{n-1}^* - |c_n|^2$  is a measure of the energy of the faded signal. In a fading channel, the channel gain

$c_n$  varies with time. The AFSS algorithm obtains the average faded signal strength  $\hat{a}_n$  (an averaged value of  $a_n$ ), and tracks its variation over time by executing the following equations:

$$\Delta\hat{\phi}_n = \min_k |r(n) - \hat{a}_{n-1} e^{j\Delta\phi_k}|^2, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots \text{ (all possible transmitted phase angles)} \quad (4)$$

$$a'_n = \text{Real} [r(n) e^{-j\Delta\hat{\phi}_n}] \quad (5)$$

$$\hat{a}_n = \gamma \hat{a}_{n-1} + (1 - \gamma) a'_n \quad (6)$$

where  $\gamma$  is a real number in the range (0,1). The value of  $\gamma$  controls the extent of smoothing (to minimize the effect of noise). A typical  
10 value is  $\gamma = 0.8$ .

Fig. 4 illustrates in flowchart diagram format one preferred example embodiment for implementing the present invention where the communications system parameter is channel quality.

Initialization procedures are performed in block 100 to select  $M_{\min}$ ,  
15  $M_{\max}$ , the channel quality threshold value  $T$ , a poor channel holding window  $\Delta$ , and a retrace stage depth  $\delta_r$ . The initialization parameters  $M_{\min}$ ,  $M_{\max}$ ,  $T$ ,  $\Delta$ , and  $\delta_r$  are chosen depending upon the particular communications application and can often be effectively determined using simulation tests. The current channel quality is determined in  
20 block 102 using for example an AFSS procedure as described above. One stage of the  $M$  state trellis decoding procedure is performed following the well-known Viterbi decoding procedures with  $M$  set equal to  $M_{\min}$  (block 104). A decision is made in block 106 whether the current channel quality is greater than or equal to the channel  
25 quality threshold  $T$ . If it is, the decoding procedure is continued with  $M$  set to its minimum value  $M_{\min}$  thereby reducing the complexity of the trellis decoding operation. However, if the current channel quality

is less than the channel quality threshold  $T$ , the value of  $M$  is set to its maximum value  $M_{\max}$  (block 108).

Rather than continuing on in the trellis decoding operation assuming that the just recently decoded stages of the trellis were accurately decoded, the present invention takes into account the fact that these just recently decoded stages of the trellis were likely to have been adversely impacted by the newly detected poor channel quality. Therefore, the decoding operation is repeated for a number  $\delta_r$  of last stages by retracing that number  $\delta_r$  of stages in the trellis and restarting the trellis decoding algorithm (block 110). This retrace procedure ensures a high degree of reliability in decoding accuracy.

Control proceeds to block 112, where  $\Delta$  stages of the ~~M-stage~~ <sup>sized</sup> trellis decoding algorithm are performed with  $M$  set equal to  $M_{\max}$ . Another decision is made at block 114 to determine whether the current channel quality is less than the threshold  $T$  within the  $\Delta$  stages. If it is, the  $M$  state decoding procedure is continued at block 112 with  $M$  set at  $M_{\max}$ . However, if the current channel quality is greater than or equal to the threshold  $T$ , a new, smaller value of  $M$  is generated in block 116 reflecting the current trend that reduced decoding complexity may be appropriate in view of the recently improved channel quality. But rather than immediately setting the new value of  $M$  to  $M_{\min}$ , the present invention employs a more conservative "pruning" procedure. Namely, the value of  $M$  is halved in each successive stage of the trellis until it reaches  $M_{\min}$ . Thus, when the channel improves, the present invention employs the poor channel holding window  $\Delta$  and the controlled  $M$ -reduction or pruning procedure to ensure that the channel condition remains at the improved level before  $M$  is set to  $M_{\min}$ . The  $M$  state decoding

procedure is performed with the new smaller value of  $M$  in block 118 being reduced again, if possible, in block 116 until it reaches  $M_{\min}$  (block 120). Control returns to block 102 to repeat the above-described operation recursively decoding received symbols at the lowest, optimal  
5 level of decoding complexity to ensure satisfactory decoding performance.

Fig. 5 illustrates the performance of the present invention with reduced complexity as compared to the traditional full complexity Viterbi algorithm. Bit error rate (BER) is applied on the vertical axis  
10 with the signal-to-noise ratio ( $E_b/N_0$  [energy per bit to noise power spectral density]) plotted in dB on the horizontal axis. In this practical illustration, the radio receiver is moving in a vehicle at a speed of 150 KMPH. The full Viterbi search corresponds to a 64-state ( $M=64$ ) demodulation scheme (indicated by asterisks), while the graph  
15 of the decoding scheme in accordance with the present invention uses a variable  $M$  (indicated by plus signs). Virtually the same decoding performance was achieved by both procedures. However, the present invention accomplished this decoding using an average of 10 and 11 states ( $M=10-11$ ) as compared to the full 64-state Viterbi algorithm.  
20 Thus, the complexity of the variable  $M$  algorithm employed by the present invention was six times less complex when measured in terms of number of operations executed to decode the data.

Other example embodiments using different communications system conditions are now described. For example, the  
25 communications system condition may relate to the complexity of the encoding scheme used by the transmitter TCM encoder 12. Codes with more memory potential (sometimes referred to as "constraint length" in the literature) exhibit better performance. However, since decoding

complexity increases exponentially with memory of the code, these codes cannot be easily used due to data processing constraints. A smaller value of  $M$  may be varied in this instance to adapt the decoding procedure to a level best suited given a particular set of  
5 codes.

Decoding procedures are performed using data processing circuitry, and oftentimes the data processing circuitry must perform a number of other tasks in a time share relationship. Another communications system condition relates therefore to the current data  
10 processing tasks to be performed by the data processing circuitry. The value of  $M$  is decreased if the current number of additional tasks to be performed is relatively large. In this way, the data processing circuitry is relieved of the burden of a complex decoding process so that it may devote more processing resources to perform the other  
15 large number of pending tasks. On the other hand, the value of  $M$  can be increased, thereby improving the performance of the decoder, if the current number of additional pending tasks is relatively small.

When decoder performance is of primary concern, the value of  $M$  can be varied to maintain a predetermined level of decoder  
20 performance in response to changes in the quality of the communications channel. When  $M$  is relatively low, the full capacity of the data processing circuitry is not consumed by the operation of the trellis decoder. As a result, the excess capacity of the data processing circuitry can be devoted to other tasks having lower priority. In the  
25 context of portable, battery-operated receivers, the value of  $M$  may be decreased whenever consistent with decoder performance objectives in order to reduce the number of data processing tasks associated with the trellis decoding operation, and thereby, reduce battery drain.

The present invention may also be applied to a spread spectrum type receiver in which plural encoded sequences of symbols transmitted by plural transmitters are received on a single communications channel. The value of M may be changed in response to changes in the number of interfering signals. When satisfactory performance of the decoder is degraded because of additional interfering signal, the value of M can be increased to maintain or improve decoder performance. On the other hand, when the number of interfering signals decreases, the value of M can be decreased to the smallest value of M consistent with satisfactory decoder performance in order to conserve processor or battery resources.

Another example embodiment of the present invention using diversity reception is now described in detail. As shown in Fig. 2, the receiver may have multiple antennas and obtain relatively uncorrelated copies of the received signal from each antenna. The antennas are rendered uncorrelated by separating them spatially or using orthogonal polarizations. The receiver combines these uncorrelated copies of the received signal in a manner to improve signal quality, i.e., selecting the strongest signal based on average faded signal strength, co-phasing the signals to perform maximal-ratio-combining or equal gain combining, adding the branch metrics calculated for each of the multiple antennas, and adding the received signals to suppress interference, etc. If there are N antennas and K interferers and  $K < N$ , then interference can be reduced. All these methods improve signal quality, allow the use of a small value of M, and reduce the variance of signal quality allowing using a smaller range of  $M_{\max}$ ,  $M_{\min}$ .



Fig. 6 is a function block diagram which shows in more detail the diversity antenna structure and one way of processing the signals received by each of the antennas in accordance with one example embodiment of the present invention. Signals received on each diversity antenna 30A...30N are treated as a separate channel, i.e., channel 1...channel N. Each channel is processed using its own dedicated front end processing circuitry 48A - 48N which performs such conventional tasks as RF preamplification and frequency downconversion. Once the signals are converted to baseband, they are stored in a memory 50 which individually stores each baseband signal in a respective buffer 50A...50N. Signal processor 39 in Fig. 2 includes selection logic 52 which determines a signal quality indicator for each buffered signal. The selection logic 52 then selects the buffered received signal having the highest signal quality indicator for further processing and decoding in the TCM decoder 46. Alternatively, selection logic 52 may selectively weight the buffered signals based on their signal quality indicator and then combine the weighted signals into a combined signal. The buffered signal corresponding to the diversity antenna having the highest signal quality is most heavily weighted which ensures that the combined signal substantially reflects the best signal quality for that particular time instant.

Fig. 7 outlines in flowchart form the general procedures for varying the number of M survivor paths to be used in the trellis decoding based on plural received signals by plural diversity antennas. The baseband signals from each diversity antenna are sampled and then buffered in step 60. The channel qualities for each demodulated sample corresponding to each of the plurality of diversity antennas are then determined in step 62. As described above, the

buffered sample with the best channel quality measure is selected, or alternatively, more heavily weighted in step 64. A variable-M trellis decoding procedure is then performed in step 66 in accordance with the procedures outlined in the flowcharts illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4  
5 and described above.

Accordingly, even further reductions in complexity corresponding to an even further reduced value of M are achieved using diversity antenna reception in accordance with the present invention as described above. Again, bit error rate is plotted on the  
10 vertical axis of the graph with signal-to-noise ratio ( $E_b/N_o$ ) plotted in dB on the horizontal axis. And again, the radio receiver is moving in a vehicle at a speed of 150 KMPH. The variable-M decoding scheme without diversity reception is plotted using plus signs. The plot of the variable-M decoding procedure using diversity reception (indicated by  
15 asterisks) reveals that using an average of 5 to 7 states ( $M=5-7$ ), approximately an additional 50% reduction in decoding complexity is achieved. Moreover, relative to the full 64-state Viterbi algorithm, the variable-M decoding procedure with diversity reduces the decoding complexity by a factor of 11.

20 Thus, using diversity reception in conjunction with a variable-M decoding procedure, the present invention adapts the complexity of the trellis decoding procedure in accordance with the current channel conditions. This approach is not only more efficient in the sense of reduced decoding complexity, it also lowers the required transmitted  
25 power to achieve a fixed bit error rate performance. In essence, the value of M is adapted with the channel condition as reflected in the received channel quality indicator. The value of M is increased when the channel condition is poor, and the value of M is decreased when

the channel condition is good. The complexity of the variable-M decoding procedure is proportional to the ratio of time during which the channel condition is good relative to when the channel condition is poor. The present invention improves this ratio using antenna  
5 diversity, and as a result, lowers the transmit power required to achieve a given bit error rate by the receiver decoder relative to use of the same variable M decoding procedure without antenna diversity. Lowering transmit power reduces battery drain for transmitting portable radio transceivers and reduces adjacent channel interference  
10 caused by transmitters in fixed, base station type transceivers. For a given transmit power, the present invention reduces decoding complexity and therefore reduces battery drain by the receiver or improves decoding performance in terms of reducing the number of bit errors without increasing battery drain by the receiver.

15 Two further example applications of the present invention are briefly described. First, multiple diversity transmitting antennas (see antennas 28a...28n) may be used to transmit the same information to the receiver to improve signal quality. For example, the antenna having the better path to the receiver can be selected by the receiver  
20 based on the received signal on each antenna. Transmission along a better path offers better signal quality, and hence, a lower value of M can be employed.

A second further example application of the present invention relates to symbol interleaving and/or frequency hopping. Interleaving  
25 is used to "break-up" channel memory. If a sequence of symbols is sent and the symbols are highly correlated in time due to channel memory, decoding performance will be poor whenever the channel condition is poor because all symbols are affected. However, if the

symbols are "shuffled" such that they are separated by other unrelated symbols, they are less likely to be equally affected by channel memory. Symbol interleaving when used with frequency hopping is particularly effective in improving signal quality because, in addition to separating  
5 symbols in time, those symbols are also separated in frequency. Groups of time-separated symbols are transmitted at different carrier frequencies. At the receiver, the symbols are suitably deinterleaved and sent to the variable M-algorithm for decoding. The improved signal quality due to interleaving (in both time and frequency) allows  
10 the use of a low value of M.

While the invention has been described in connection with what is presently considered to be the most practical and preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that the invention is not to be limited to the disclosed embodiment, but on the contrary, is intended  
15 to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims. For example, although the present invention is described in terms of post-detection diversity where the buffered samples were selected after the signals from the diversity antennas were demodulated to baseband, the signal selection could be performed using predetection/demodulation diversity, i.e., at RF or IF frequencies. Although the invention is described for trellis coded modulation, it can be used in demodulating block coded modulation, convolutional codes, block codes, partial response modulation such as continuous phase modulation and any set of signals that can be represented by a trellis.

**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. In a communications system, a method for decoding encoded symbols transmitted over a communications channel, comprising the steps of:

- 5 (a) developing a trellis structure of nodes and branches for decoding a sequence of symbols received on the communications channel, each set of nodes in the trellis representing possible values of a received symbol at one time instant, each branch defining a specific transition between nodes at different time instants and having an associated branch weight, wherein a linkage of branches between  
10 nodes in the trellis defines a path through the trellis that represents a possible symbol sequence;
- (b) accumulating for each trellis path an accumulated weight;
- (c) determining a current condition of the communications system;
- 15 (d) determining M survivor paths through the trellis based on respective accumulated path weights for each trellis path, the value of M depending on the condition of the communications system determined in step (c); and
- (e) decoding the sequence of received symbols using the M  
20 survivor paths.

2. The method in claim 1, step (d) including:

selecting a first value of M if the current communications system condition is greater than or equal to a threshold, and

selecting a second value of M greater than the first value of M if  
5 the current status of the communications system condition is less than  
the threshold.

3. The method in claim 1, step (d) including:  
increasing the value of M if the current condition is less than a  
threshold, and  
decreasing the value of M if the current condition is greater  
5 than or equal to the threshold.

4. The method in claim 1, wherein the condition is a quality of  
the communications channel, said determining step (c) including:  
detecting the current quality of the communications channel,  
selecting a first value of M if the current quality of the  
5 communications channel is greater than or equal to a threshold, and  
selecting a second value of M greater than the first value of M if  
the current quality of the communications channel is less than the  
threshold.

5. The method in claim 4, wherein the current quality of the  
communications channel is determined based on a signal strength of  
the received signal.

6. The method in claim 5, wherein the communications channel  
is a fading channel and the signal strength corresponds to an average  
faded signal amplitude of the received signal.

7. The method in claim 4, wherein the first value of M corresponds to a minimum value of M and the second value of M corresponds to a maximum value of M, and wherein after selecting the minimum value of M and the current quality of the channel drops to less than the threshold, increasing the value of M in a controlled fashion.

8. The method in claim 3, wherein after decreasing the value of M and the current quality of the channel drops to less than the threshold, repeating steps (d) and (e) for the received sequence of symbols using an increased value of M.

9. The method in claim 7, wherein after increasing the value of M and the current quality of the channel improves to greater than the threshold, maintaining the value of M for one or more symbol periods before determining whether to decrease the value of M.

10. The method in claim 9, wherein after the one or more symbol periods, the value of M is halved in successive stages of the trellis to a minimum value while the current condition of the communications channel continues to equal or exceed the threshold.

11. The method in claim 1, wherein the condition is a size of a coding memory of an encoding scheme used to encode symbols to be transmitted, step (d) including adjusting the value of M to decode symbols encoded using an encoding scheme based on the size of the coding memory.

12. The method in claim 1, wherein steps (a)-(e) are performed using data processing circuitry, the data processing circuitry performing additional other tasks in time-shared fashion, and wherein the condition is current data processing tasks to be performed by the data processing circuitry, step (d) including:

5 decreasing the value of M if a current number of the additional other tasks to be performed is relatively large, and

increasing the value of M if the current number of additional other tasks to be performed is relatively small.

13. The method in claim 1, wherein the communications system includes a portable, battery-operated receiver and steps (a)-(e) are performed using data processing circuitry, and wherein the condition is a quality of the communications channel, step (d) including:

5 decreasing the value of M if the quality of the communications channel equals or exceeds a threshold to reduce battery drain, and increasing the value of M if the quality of the communications channel is less than said threshold to improve decoding performance.

14. The method in claim 1, further comprising:

receiving a number of signals including encoded sequences of symbols transmitted from plural users on the communications channel at a single receiver, wherein the condition is the number of signals;

5 increasing the value of M for a relatively large number of received signals; and

decreasing the value of M for a relatively small number of received signals.



15. A communications system, comprising:

a transmitter having an encoder for trellis encoding a sequence of symbols and transmitting the trellis encoded symbols over a communications channel;

5 a receiver for receiving the trellis encoded symbols transmitted over the communications channel and having a trellis decoder including electronic circuitry for performing the steps of:

(a) developing a trellis structure of nodes and branches for decoding a sequence of symbols received on the communications channel, each set of nodes in the trellis representing possible values of a received symbol at one time instant, each branch defining a specific transition between nodes at different time instants and having an associated branch weight, wherein a linkage of branches between nodes in the trellis defines a path through the trellis that represents a possible symbol sequence;

10

15

(b) accumulating for each trellis path an accumulated weight;

(c) determining a current condition of the communications system;

(d) determining M survivor paths through the trellis based on respective accumulated path weights for each trellis path, the value of M depending on the condition of the communications system determined in step (c); and

20

(e) decoding the sequence of received symbols using the M survivor paths.

25

16. The system in claim 15, wherein the condition is a quality of the communications channel and the electronic circuitry detects the

current quality of the communications channel, selects a first value of M if the current quality of the communications channel is greater than or equal to a threshold, and selects a second value of M greater than the first value of M if the current quality of the communications channel is less than the threshold.

17. The system in claim 15, wherein the electronic circuitry increases the value of M if the current condition is less than a threshold, and decreases the value of M if the current condition is greater than or equal to the threshold.

18. The system in claim 17, wherein after decreasing the value of M and the current quality of the channel drops to less than the threshold, the electronic circuitry repeats steps (d) and (e) for the received sequence of symbols using an increased value of M.

19. The system in claim 18, wherein after increasing the value of M and the current quality of the channel improves to greater than the threshold, the electronic circuitry maintains the value of M at its current value for one or more symbol periods before determining whether to decrease the value of M.

20. The system in claim 19, wherein after the one or more symbol periods, the electronic circuitry halves the value of M in successive stages of the trellis to a minimum value while the current condition of the communications channel continues to equal or exceed the threshold.

21. The system in claim 15, wherein the condition is a size of a coding memory of an encoding scheme used to encode symbols to be transmitted, step (d) including adjusting the value of M to decode symbols encoded using an encoding scheme based on the size of the coding memory.

22. The system in claim 15, wherein said electronic circuitry performs additional tasks other than tasks related to performing steps (a)-(e) in time share fashion, and wherein the condition is current data processing tasks to be performed by the electronic circuitry, the electronic circuitry decreasing the value of M if a current number of the additional other tasks to be performed is relatively large, and increasing the value of M if the current number of additional other tasks to be performed is relatively small.

23. The system in claim 15, wherein the receiver includes a battery for portable battery operation and the electronic circuitry performs additional tasks other than tasks related to performing steps (a)-(e) and the condition is current data processing tasks to be performed by the electronic circuitry, the electronic circuitry decreasing the value of M if a current number of total tasks to be performed is relatively large to decrease power required by the electronic circuitry, and increasing the value of M if the current number of total tasks to be performed is relatively small.

24. The system in claim 15, further comprising plural transmitters, wherein the receiver receives a number of signals including encoded sequences of symbols transmitted from the plural

transmitters on the communications channel, wherein the condition is  
5 the number of signals;

increasing the value of  $M$  for a first number of received signals;  
and

decreasing the value of  $M$  for second number of received signals  
smaller than the first number.

25. In a communications system, a method for decoding  
encoded symbols transmitted over a communications channel,  
comprising the steps of:

(a) developing a trellis structure of nodes and branches for  
5 decoding a sequence of symbols received on the communications  
channel, each set of nodes in the trellis representing possible values of  
a received symbol at one time instant, each branch defining a specific  
transition between nodes of nodes sets at different time instants and  
having an associated branch weight, wherein a linkage of branches  
10 between nodes in the trellis defines a path through the trellis that  
represents a possible symbol sequence;

(b) accumulating for each trellis path an accumulated weight;

(c) determining  $M$  survivor paths through the trellis based on  
respective accumulated path weights for each path;

15 (d) determining a current quality of the communications  
channel and comparing the channel quality to a threshold;

(e) if the compared channel quality equals or exceeds the  
threshold, setting the value of  $M$  to a relatively small value,  
performing one trellis decoding stage of the sequence of received  
20 symbols, and returning to step (d);

(f) if the compared channel quality is less than the threshold, setting the value of M to a relatively large value and performing one or more stages of trellis decoding before returning to step (d).

26. The method in claim 25, wherein step (f) further comprises: retracing a preset number of stages in the trellis before performing trellis decoding.

27. The method in claim 26, further comprising: after retracing, performing a predetermined number of stages of trellis decoding;

5 checking whether the current channel quality is less than the threshold; and

if the current channel quality is less than the threshold after performing the predetermined number of stages of trellis decoding, performing a next predetermined number of stages of trellis decoding.

28. The method in claim 25, wherein if after setting the value of M to the relatively large value, a current channel quality is determined to be greater than or equal to the threshold for a predetermined number of trellis decoding stages, setting a new value  
5 of M less than the relatively large value.

29. The method in claim 28, wherein the new value of M is set to the larger of the relatively large value of M divided by 2 and a minimum value of M.

30. The method in claim 25, wherein the current quality of the communications channel is determined based on a signal strength of the received signal.

31. The method in claim 25, wherein the communications channel is a fading channel and the signal strength corresponds to an average faded signal strength of the received signal.

32. The method in claim 25, wherein the communications channel is slotted and the sequence of encoded symbols is divided into portions with different portions being interleaved into different slots on the communications channel before transmission, and wherein  
5 before step (a), the method includes deinterleaving the received sequence of symbols.

33. In a communications system, a method for decoding in a radio receiver encoded symbols transmitted over a communications channel, the radio receiver having plural antennas for receiving a transmitted signal including a sequence of coded symbols, comprising  
5 trellis decoding the received signal using a variable number M of trellis survivor paths or states where the variable number M is reduced by selecting a received signal from one of the plural antennas having a highest signal quality thereby reducing the complexity of the trellis decoding procedure.

34. The method in claim 33, further comprising:  
detecting and storing signals received from each of the plural antennas;

5           determining a channel quality indicator for each stored signal;  
          selecting the stored signal with the highest channel quality  
indicator.

35. The method in claim 34, further comprising:  
          decreasing the value of M if the highest signal quality is greater  
than or equal to a threshold, and  
          increasing the value of M if the highest signal quality is less  
5    than the threshold.

36. The method in claim 34, further comprising:  
          selecting a first value of M if a current highest signal quality is  
greater than or equal to a threshold, and  
          selecting a second value of M greater than the first value of M if  
5    the current highest signal quality is less than the threshold.

37. The method in claim 36, wherein signal quality is  
determined based on a signal strength of the received signal.

38. The method in claim 33, further comprising:  
      (a) developing a trellis structure of nodes and branches for  
decoding the sequence of symbols received on the communications  
channel, each set of nodes in the trellis representing possible values of  
5    a received symbol at one time instant, each branch defining a specific  
transition between nodes of nodes sets at different time instants and  
having an associated branch weight, wherein a linkage of branches  
between nodes in the trellis defines a path through the trellis that  
represents a possible symbol sequence;

10 (b) accumulating for each trellis path an accumulated weight;  
and

(c) determining the M survivor paths through the trellis based  
on respective accumulated path weights for each trellis path, wherein  
M is varied in accordance with a condition of the communications  
15 channel.

39. A communications system, comprising:

a transmitter having an encoder for trellis encoding a sequence  
of symbols and transmitting the trellis encoded symbols over a  
communications channel; and

5 a receiver having plural antennas for receiving transmitted  
signals including a sequence of trellis encoded symbols transmitted  
over the communications channel and a trellis decoder including  
electronic circuitry for trellis decoding a received signal using a  
variable number M of trellis survivor paths or states and optimally  
10 varying the variable number M by selecting the signal from one of the  
plural antennas having a highest signal quality to reduce the  
complexity of the trellis decoding procedure.

40. The communications system in claim 39, wherein the signal  
quality is determined based on a signal strength of the received signal.

41. The communications system in claim 39, wherein the  
receiver determines a current signal quality condition of the  
communications channel for signals received by each of the antennas  
and the trellis decoder varies M based on the determined current  
condition for the selected signal.



42. The communications system in claim 41, wherein the trellis decoder decreases  $M$  if the highest signal quality is greater than or equal to a threshold, and increases  $M$  if the highest signal quality is less than the threshold.

43. In a communications system, a method for decoding in a receiver encoded symbols transmitted over a communications channel, the receiver having plural antennas for receiving a transmitted signal including a sequence of coded symbols, comprising trellis decoding the received signal using a variable number  $M$  of trellis survivor paths or states where the variable number  $M$  is optimally varied by selectively weighting and then combining the received signal from the plural antennas to generate a combined signal such that an antenna signal having the highest signal quality is the most heavily weighted in the combination to thereby reduce the complexity of the trellis decoding procedure.

44. The method in claim 43, further comprising:  
decreasing the value of  $M$  if an overall signal quality of the combined signal is greater than or equal to a threshold, and  
increasing the value of  $M$  if the highest signal quality is less than the threshold.

45. The method in claim 43, further comprising:  
selecting a first value of  $M$  if an overall signal quality of the combined signal is greater than or equal to a threshold, and

5       selecting a second value of  $M$  greater than the first value of  $M$  if  
the overall signal quality of the combined signal is less than the  
threshold.

46. In a communications system, a method comprising:  
encoding a sequence of symbols;  
10       separating portions of the sequence of encoded symbols in time  
or frequency;  
transmitting the separated portions;  
receiving the separated portions and combining the separated  
portions into the sequence of symbols; and  
15       trellis decoding the received signal using a variable number  $M$   
of trellis survivor paths or states where the variable number  $M$  is  
reduced as a resulting of the separating step.

47. The method in claim 46, wherein the separating step  
20       includes separating the portions in both time and frequency.

1 / 6

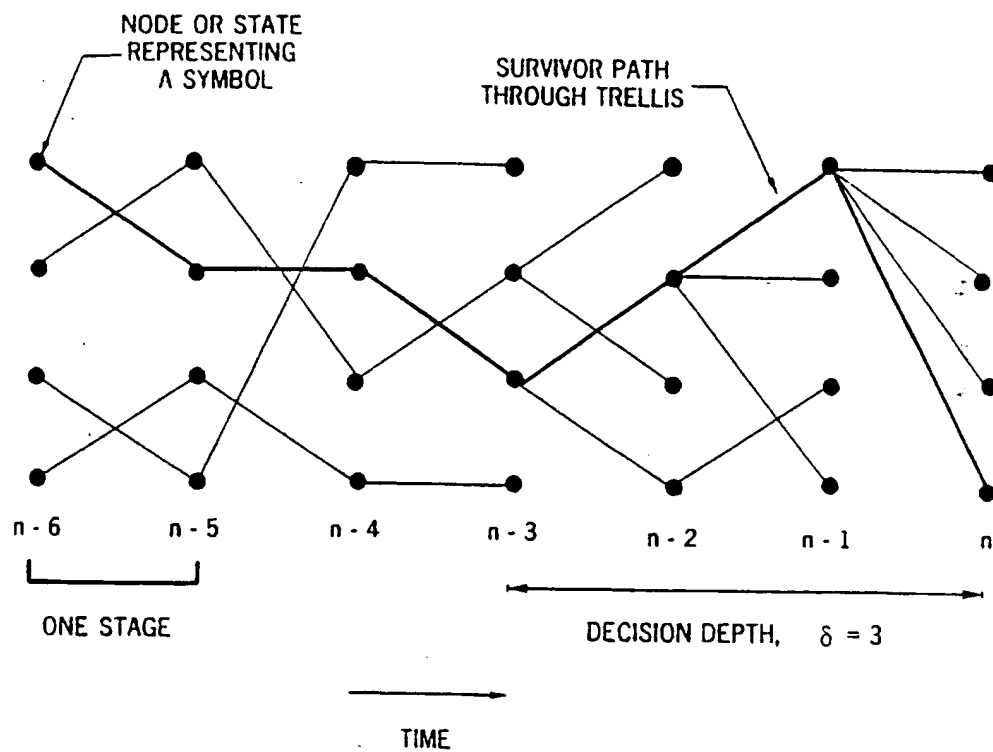


FIG. 1

2 / 6

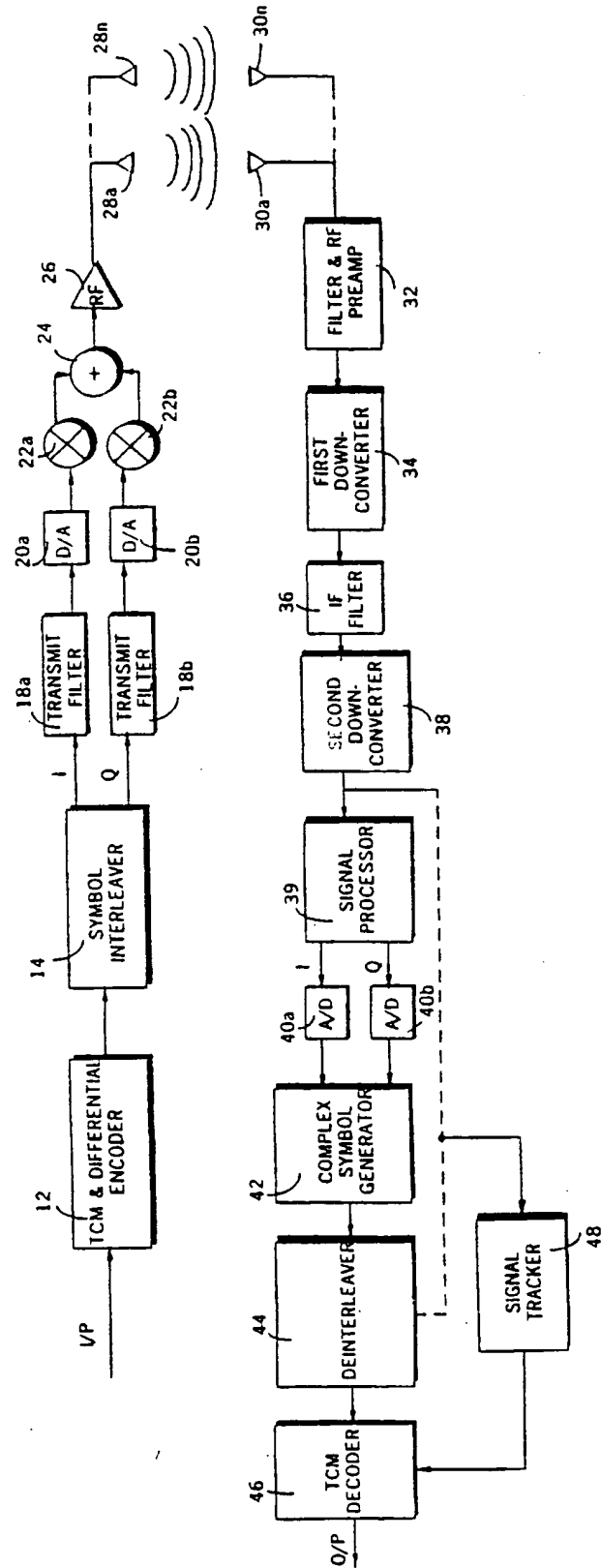
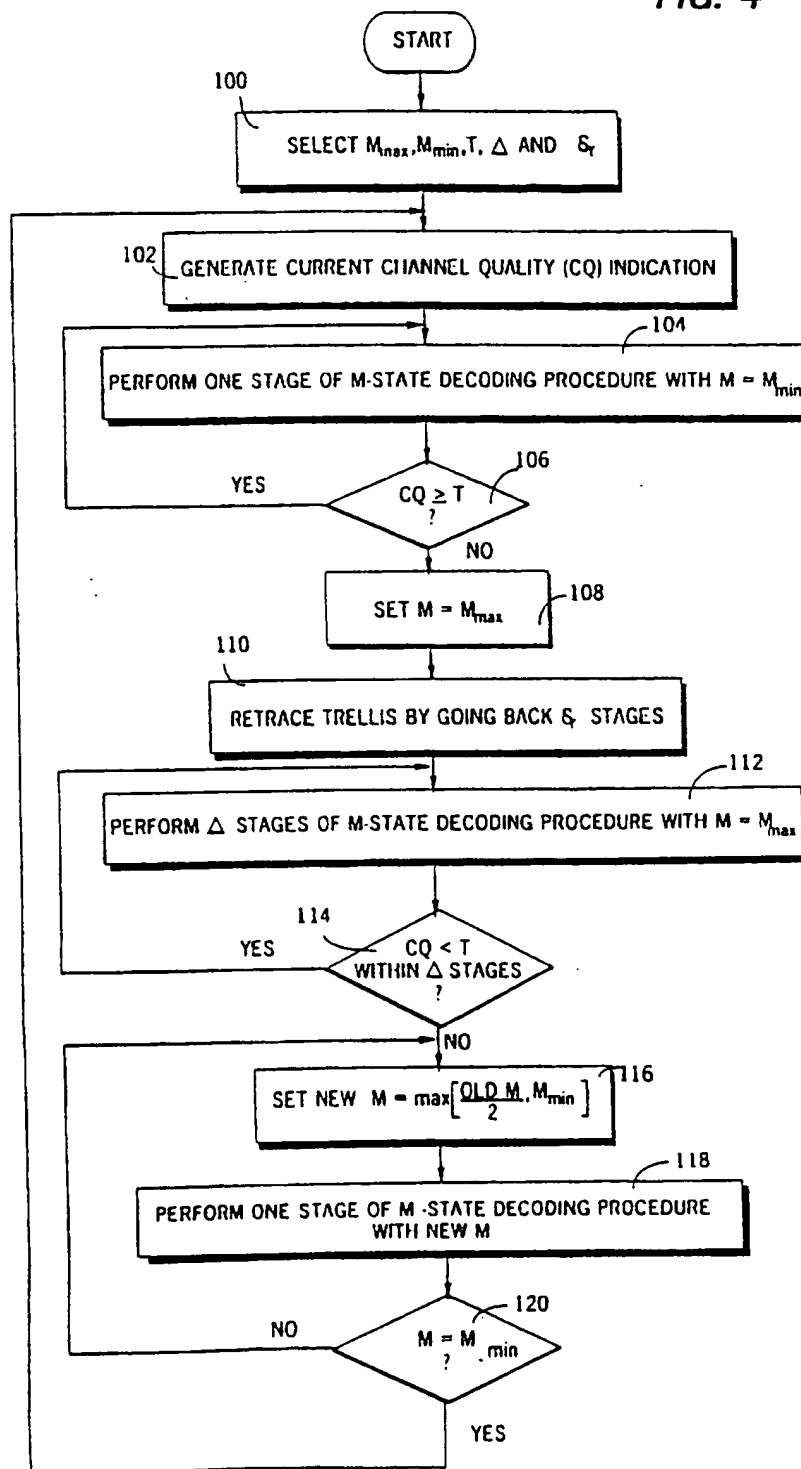


FIG. 2

3 / 6

FIG. 4



4 / 6

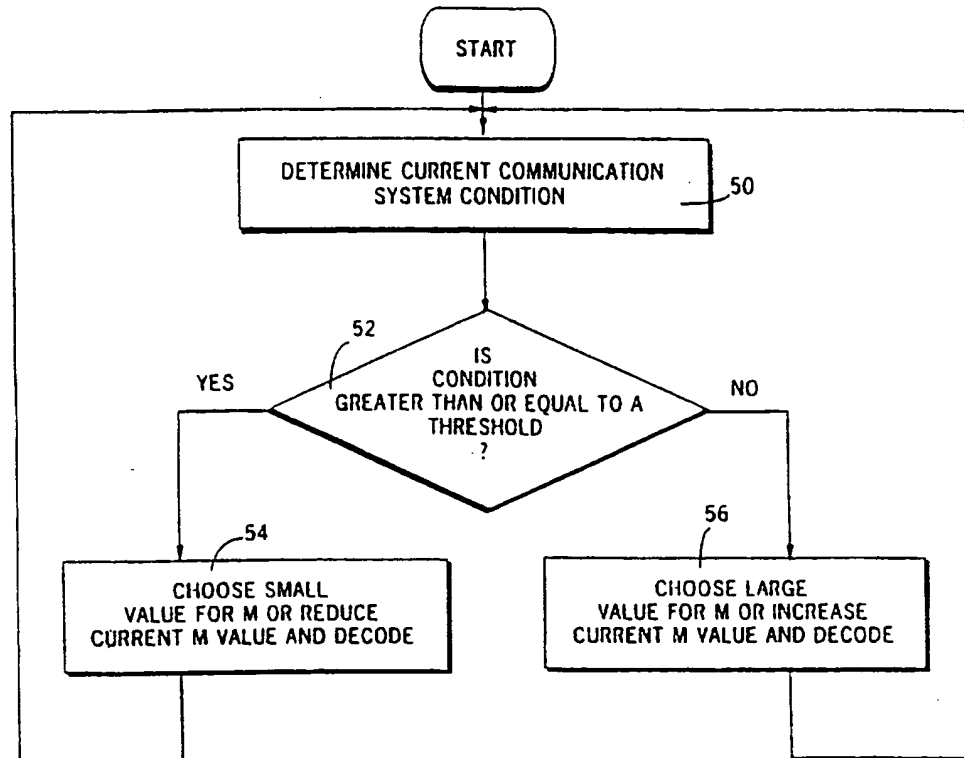


FIG. 3

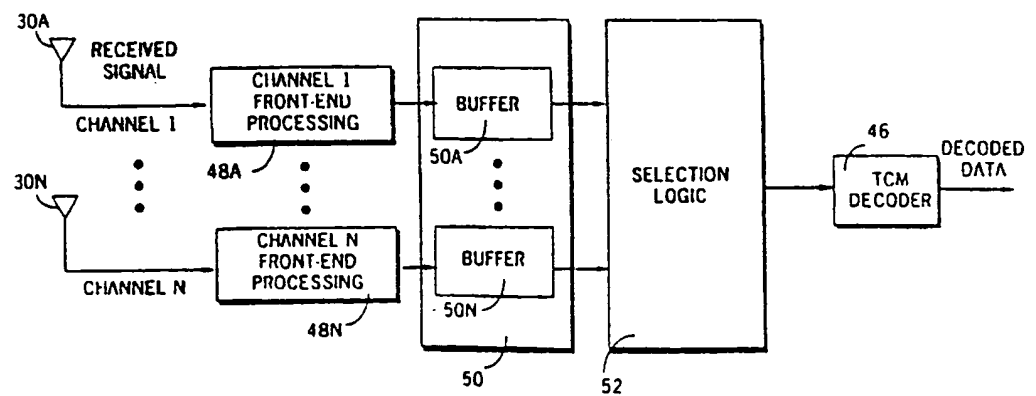


FIG. 6

5 / 6

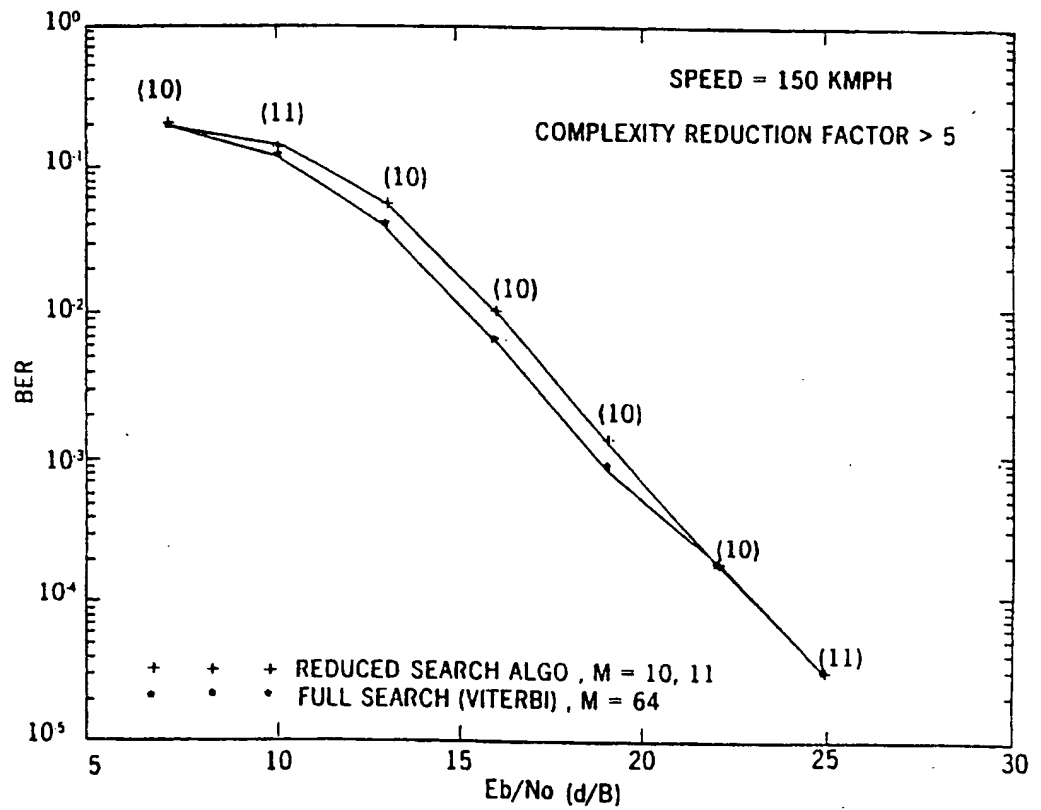


FIG. 5

6 / 6

FIG. 7

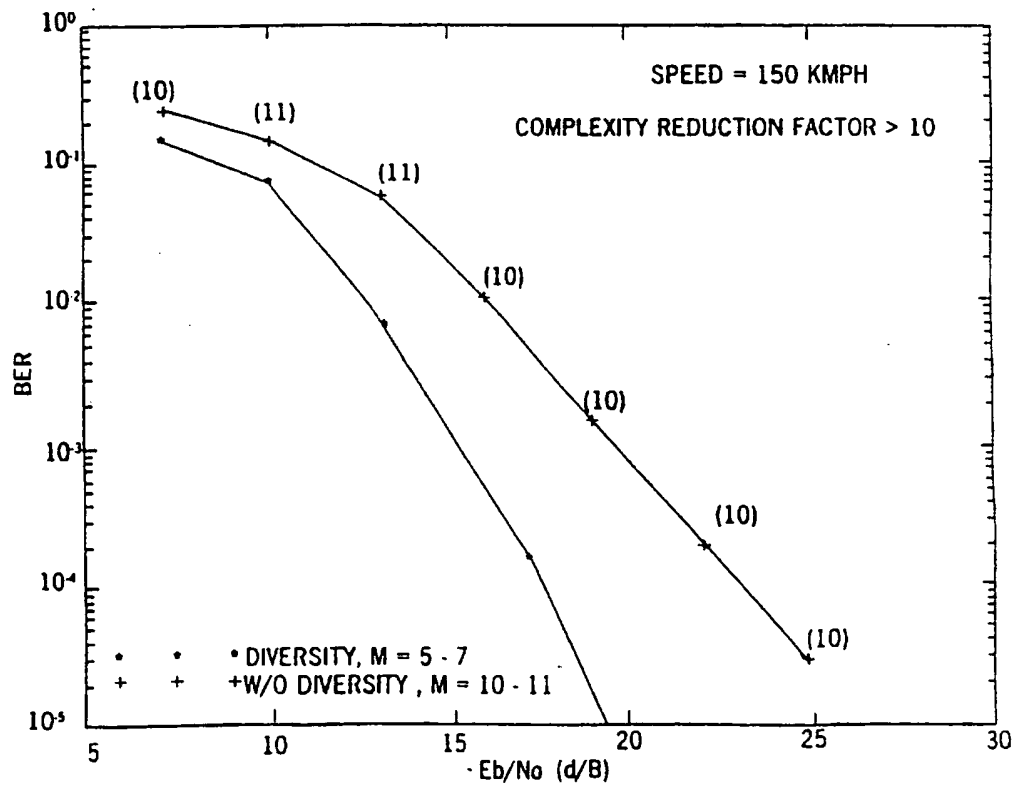
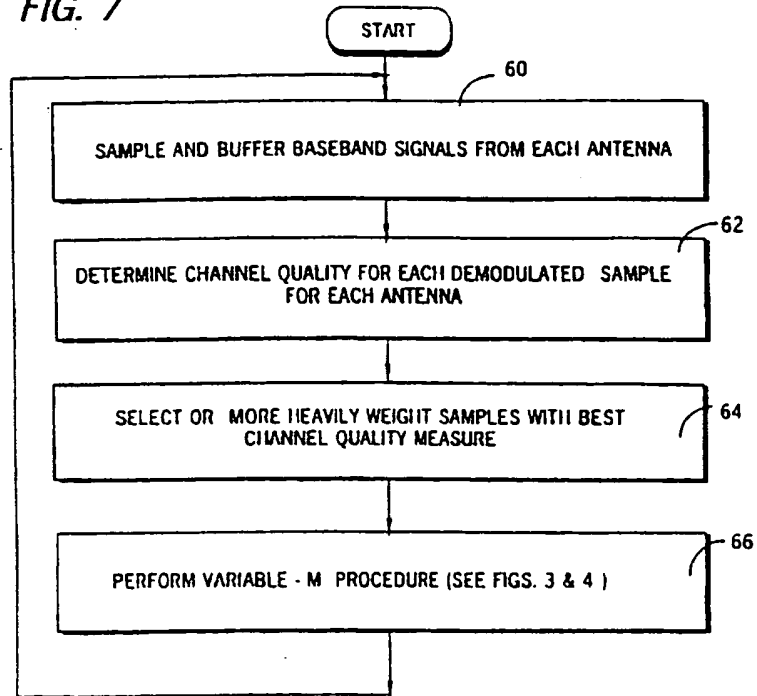


FIG. 8



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/US 96/20091

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
 IPC 6 H04L25/03 H03M13/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 H04L H03M

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 496 152 A (ROKE MANOR RESEARCH) 29 July 1992	1-32
Y	see abstract see column 2, line 25 - column 6, line 37; claims; figures ---	33-47
Y	EP 0 457 460 A (ORBITEL MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS) 21 November 1991 see the whole document ---	33-45
Y	EP 0 441 731 A (FRANCE ETAT ;TELEDIFFUSION FSE (FR)) 14 August 1991 see page 3, line 38 - page 4, line 29; claims; figures ---	46,47
	-/--	



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

3

Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 May 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

04.06.97

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
 Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
 Fax (+ 31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Gries, T

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/US 96/20091

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 443 997 A (ERICSSON TELEFON AB L M) 28 August 1991 see page 2, line 36 - line 42 see abstract ---	33-45
A	IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON CONSUMER ELECTRONICS, FEB. 1995, USA, vol. 41, no. 1, ISSN 0098-3063, pages 150-159, XP000529220 WEN-TA LEE ET AL: "A single-chip Viterbi decoder for a binary convolutional code using an adaptive algorithm" see abstract see page 150, right-hand column, line 20 - page 153, right-hand column, line 3 ---	1-47
A	VTC 1994. 'CREATING TOMORROW'S MOBILE SYSTEMS'. 1994 IEEE 44TH VEHICULAR TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE (CAT. NO.94CH3438-9), PROCEEDINGS OF IEEE VEHICULAR TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE (VTC), STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 8-10 JUNE 1994, ISBN 0-7803-1927-3, 1994, NEW YORK, NY, USA, IEEE, USA, pages 1237-1240 vol.2, XP000497617 CHANG K C ET AL: "An adaptive reduced-state channel equalizer with T-algorithm" see abstract see page 1237, left-hand column, paragraph 2 - right-hand column, line 2 see page 1238, left-hand column, paragraph 3 - right-hand column, paragraph 3 see page 1240, right-hand column, paragraph 2 - paragraph 3 ---	1-47
A	JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF ELECTRONIC AND RADIO ENGINEERS, MAY 1986, UK, vol. 56, no. 5, ISSN 0267-1689, pages 197-206, XP000670561 AFTELAK S B ET AL: "Adaptive reduced-state Viterbi algorithm detector" see page 199, right-hand column, line 43 - page 200, right-hand column, line 26 ---	1-47
A	IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON COMMUNICATIONS, JAN. 1990, USA, vol. 38, no. 1, ISSN 0090-6778, pages 3-12, XP000102576 SIMMONS S J: "Breadth-first trellis decoding with adaptive effort" see page 3, left-hand column, line 1 - page 8, right-hand column, paragraph 2 ---	1-47

-/--

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/US 96/20091

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON INFORMATION THEORY, SEPT. 1989, USA, vol. 35, no. 5, ISSN 0018-9448, pages 944-955, XP000100926 ANDERSON J B: "Limited search trellis decoding of convolutional codes" see page 946, left-hand column, paragraph 5 - page 947, right-hand column, line 4 ---</p>	1-47
A	<p>IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON COMMUNICATIONS, FEB. 1984, USA, vol. COM-32, no. 2, ISSN 0090-6778, pages 169-176, XP000670570 ANDERSON J B ET AL: "Sequential coding algorithms: a survey and cost analysis" see the whole document ---</p>	1-47
A	<p>IEE PROCEEDINGS-COMMUNICATIONS, JUNE 1994, UK, vol. 141, no. 3, ISSN 1350-2425, pages 168-176, XP000438038 BENELLI G ET AL: "Some digital receivers for the GSM pan-European cellular communication system" see page 171, left-hand column, paragraph 2 - page 175, left-hand column, paragraph 1 ---</p>	1-47
A	<p>IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON VEHICULAR TECHNOLOGY, FEB. 1994, USA, vol. 43, no. 1, ISSN 0018-9545, pages 57-68, XP000450947 COX R V ET AL: "An efficient adaptive circular Viterbi algorithm for decoding generalized tailbiting convolutional codes" see page 60, right-hand column, paragraph 2 - page 63, right-hand column, line 4 ---</p>	26,27
P,X	<p>EP 0 691 770 A (NIPPON ELECTRIC CO) 10 January 1996 see abstract see column 2, line 29 - column 3, line 5 see column 3, line 34 - column 4, line 3 see column 10, line 14 - line 20; claims; figures -----</p>	1-47

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No.

PCT/US 96/20091

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0496152 A	29-07-92	GB 2252221 A	29-07-92
		AT 146922 T	15-01-97
		DE 69123830 D	06-02-97
		ES 2095300 T	16-02-97
-----			
EP 0457460 A	21-11-91	GB 2244190 A	20-11-91
		AU 7616991 A	21-11-91
		JP 5075505 A	26-03-93
		US 5235621 A	10-08-93
-----			
EP 0441731 A	14-08-91	FR 2658016 A	09-08-91
		DE 69123858 D	13-02-97
		US 5274629 A	28-12-93
-----			
EP 0443997 A	28-08-91	SE 465597 B	30-09-91
		AT 114906 T	15-12-94
		AU 634629 B	25-02-93
		AU 7107491 A	22-08-91
		CA 2036423 A,C	17-08-91
		CN 1054156 A,B	28-08-91
		DE 69105298 D	12-01-95
		DE 69105298 T	13-04-95
		ES 2064981 T	01-02-95
		HK 34495 A	17-03-95
		JP 4215334 A	06-08-92
		KR 9613962 B	10-10-96
		SE 9000566 A	17-08-91
		US 5191598 A	02-03-93
-----			
EP 0691770 A	10-01-96	JP 8023282 A	23-01-96
		AU 2487195 A	18-01-96
		CA 2153376 A	06-07-95
-----			



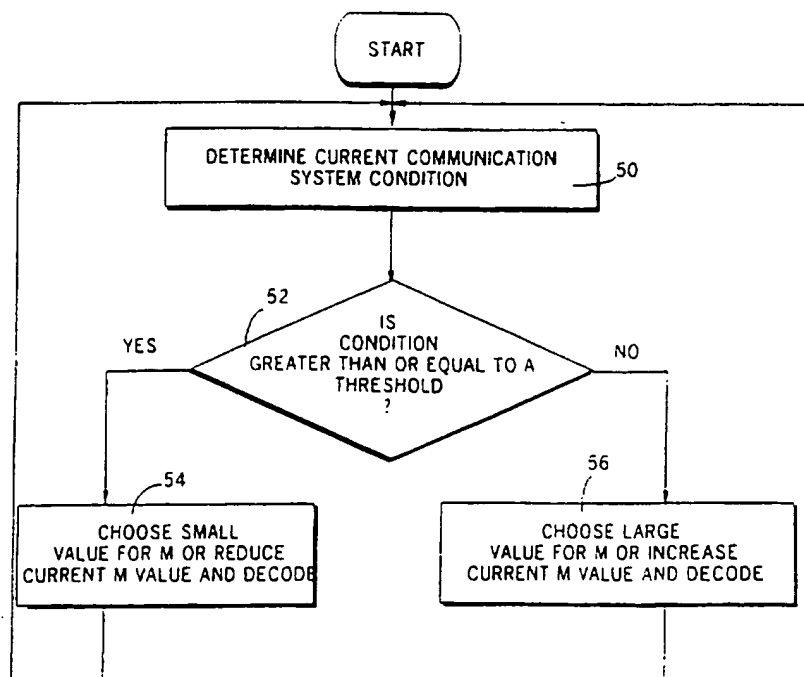
## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : <b>H04L 25/03, H03M 13/00</b>	<b>A1</b>	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 97/24849</b> (43) International Publication Date: 10 July 1997 (10.07.97)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US96/20091 (22) International Filing Date: 23 December 1996 (23.12.96) (30) Priority Data: 08/579,349                      27 December 1995 (27.12.95)      US (71) Applicant: ERICSSON INC. [US/US]; 7001 Development Drive, P.O. Box 13969, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 (US). (72) Inventors: CHENNAKESHU, Sandeep; 204-H Hyde Park Court, Cary, NC 27513 (US). KOILPILLAI, Ravinder, David; 1238-A Hamilton Court, Cary, NC 27511 (US). ANDERSON, John, B.; 120 Greenleaf Drive, Latham, NY 12110 (US). (74) Agent: LASTOVA, John, R.; Nixon & Vanderhye P.C., 8th floor, 1100 North Glebe Road, Arlington, VA 22201-4714 (US).	(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>	

(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SYMBOL DECODING USING A VARIABLE NUMBER OF SURVIVOR PATHS

## (57) Abstract

A low complexity, high performance trellis decoder adapts the complexity of the trellis decoding process based on a current condition of the communications system. A trellis structure of nodes and branches is developed to decode the sequence of symbols received over a communications channel. Each set of nodes in the trellis represents the possible values of a received symbol at one time instant. Each branch defines a specific transition between nodes at different time instants, and each branch has an associated branch metric or weight. A linkage of branches between the nodes and the trellis defines a path through the trellis that represents one possible symbol sequence, and an accumulated metric/weight is generated for each possible path through the trellis. A variable number *M* survivor paths through the trellis is determined based on their accumulated path metric/weights. The value of the variable *M* depends on the current condition of the communications system. Once the value of *M* is adapted to the current condition, the sequence of received symbols is decoded using *M* survivor paths through the trellis.



\* (Referred to in PCT Gazette No. 50/1997, Section II)

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AM	Armenia	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
AT	Austria	GE	Georgia	MX	Mexico
AU	Australia	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BB	Barbados	GR	Greece	NI	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
BY	Belarus	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CA	Canada	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KZ	Kazakhstan	SG	Singapore
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LR	Liberia	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LT	Lithuania	SZ	Swaziland
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DK	Denmark	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
EE	Estonia	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	UG	Uganda
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	US	United States of America
FR	France	MR	Mauritania	UZ	Uzbekistan
GA	Gabon			VN	Viet Nam

## METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SYMBOL DECODING USING A VARIABLE NUMBER OF SURVIVOR PATHS

The present invention relates to decoding received symbols in a communications system, and in particular, describes a decoding  
5 technique using a trellis structure where the number of trellis states or paths retained during the decoding process is variable.

### BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 In coded data communications, encoded symbols are transmitted over a communications channel, (e.g., a radio frequency communications channel) which is subject to various types of distortion such as co-channel and adjacent channel interference, noise, dispersion, fading, weak signal strength, etc. Trellis coding is one  
15 technique used to encode sequences of symbols to be transmitted, and in the process, introduces memory to the transmitted signal. Because of the introduced memory, the transmitted signal at any instant of time depends on previously transmitted signals. Therefore, in order to demodulate the received signal and recover the transmitted symbols,  
20 the decoding process must be performed taking into account the whole sequence of symbols.

The preferred method of symbol sequence decoding is maximum likelihood sequence estimation (MLSE) which offers a mechanism for decoding the transmitted signal optimally in the sense of minimizing  
25 the probability of error. In the MLSE method, the received sequence of signals is compared with every possible sequence of symbols that could have been transmitted. The particular sequence out of all of the possible sequences that best matches the received sequence of signals

is chosen as the decoded sequence. If the length of the transmitted symbol sequence is  $N$  symbols long and there are  $Q$  possible values that each symbol can take, then the MLSE pattern matching scheme tries to determine the best match from among  $Q^N$  possible sequences.

5 However, even for modest values of  $Q$  and  $N$ , the number of potential MLSE search sequences is too complex for implementation.

One simplified solution for performing the MLSE search is provided by the well known Viterbi algorithm. To understand the Viterbi algorithm, the search problem is represented as a method of

10 searching a trellis. Fig. 1 illustrates a simple trellis where each transmitted symbol can take one of four values. Each trellis node corresponds to one value of the transmitted symbol and is often referred to as a state. At each time instant/stage in the trellis there are four nodes defining a four-state trellis. The set of nodes repeats

15 for each transmitted symbol period. Transitions between nodes are called branches, and each branch is associated with a possible symbol that could have been transmitted. This structure of nodes (states) and branches (symbols) defines the trellis.

A metric or weight is formed for each branch which indicates

20 the likelihood of the symbol corresponding to that branch being part of the true received symbol sequence. An example of a metric is the squared, absolute difference between a received signal sample and a corresponding estimate of the sample formed using the symbol associated with that branch. This metric is referred to as the squared

25 Euclidean distance metric. A linkage of branches through the nodes forms a path. The path with the best accumulated metric (i.e., the smallest sum of the branch metrics) is chosen, and the symbols



corresponding to the branches of the chosen path are output as the decoded symbols.

To streamline the search procedure, the Viterbi algorithm retains only the branch into each node/state having the best/optimal (i.e., lowest) metric and discards the remaining branches into that node/state. This best branch selection procedure significantly reduces the number of possible paths through the trellis. Then, from those possible paths, the Viterbi algorithm selects the path through the trellis that produces the minimum overall distance. Since it is only necessary to retain as many paths as there are nodes, i.e., there is only one path per state, the paths that remain at each state/node are called "survivors". The Viterbi algorithm is a recursive technique that traces an optimal path of survivors through the trellis.

The main problem with the Viterbi algorithm is that its complexity grows exponentially with the number of states (memory) of the transmitted, trellis-coded signal. With the number of states being expressed as  $Q^N$  and with  $Q$  as the number of possible values a symbol can take,  $N$  represents the memory or dependence of a symbol on other symbols. A "memory of  $N$ " implies that each symbol depends on  $N$  other symbols, e.g., previous symbols. This complexity can be reduced using what is known as the M-algorithm or T-algorithm, both of which further restrict the number of states retained for decoding. In the basic M-algorithm, for each time instant in the trellis, the number of survivors is restricted to a fixed integer number  $M$ . The M-algorithm chooses the  $M$  most likely states based on the accumulated path metrics. The survivor states having larger accumulated path metrics are discarded. Another variant of the M-algorithm is to retain the best (as defined by the accumulated path metrics)  $M$ -paths through the

trellis rather than  $M$  states. Hence, the  $M$ -algorithm restricts the search through the trellis to a fixed number of states  $M$  at any time instant in the trellis. Unfortunately, if the selected value for  $M$  is too small, there is a high probability of retaining the wrong  $M$  states for decoding which results in a high error probability. On the other hand, if the selected value of  $M$  is too large, the decoding procedure becomes unduly complex.

The  $T$ -algorithm retains only those states which have an associated metric that is below a predetermined threshold ( $T$ ). Like the  $M$ -algorithm, the choice of the fixed threshold  $T$  is critical in order to achieve satisfactory performance without undue complexity. In practice, the selection of a threshold  $T$  for a particular communications application that is suitable for all or most conditions encountered in that application is quite difficult.

The problem with a fixed  $M$  or a fixed  $T$  is that the communications channel, over which encoded symbols are transmitted, received, and then decoded, changes. In fact, in radio frequency communications, the radio channels exhibit constantly changing parameters because of fading, multipath dispersion, adjacent channel interference, co-channel interference, noise, etc. In order to compensate for worst case scenarios for a communications channel, the value of  $M$  for the  $M$ -algorithm or the value of  $T$  for the  $T$ -algorithm must be set to a relatively large number in order to have a sufficient number of states available to satisfactorily decode the symbols under such worst case channel conditions. However, this is an inefficient decoding approach because for a large percentage of the time, the channel condition may be quite good, and a much smaller

number of states is all that is needed to satisfactorily decode the received signal.

What is needed therefore is a trellis decoding procedure with reduced complexity that can adapt the number of survivor paths or  
5 states in the trellis based upon one or more conditions of the communications system. In radio communication applications, and especially battery operated, portable radios, transmit power is at a premium. However, lower transmit power may result in poor decoding performance at the receiver. There is also a need to reduce the  
10 transmit power of fixed transceivers like base station/repeaters to minimize adjacent channel interference. But this reduction is only feasible if receivers can accurately and efficiently decode the signals transmitted at lower power.

15

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a trellis decoding method and apparatus with reduced complexity and high performance.

20 It is an object of the present invention to provide a trellis decoding method and apparatus with reduced complexity, low bit error rate, and reduced power requirements.

It is a further object to provide a reduced complexity trellis decoder and decoding procedure which adapts to a current condition of  
25 the communications system.

It is yet another object to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of trellis decoding procedures using antenna diversity, frequency hopping, and/or symbol interleaving.

The present invention provides low complexity, high performance trellis decoding that adapts trellis decoding complexity based on a current condition of the communications system. A trellis structure of nodes and branches is developed to decode the sequence of symbols received over a communications channel. Each set of nodes in the trellis represents all possible values of a received symbol at one time instant. Each branch defines a specific transition between nodes at different time instants, and each branch has an associated branch weight. A linkage of branches between the nodes and the trellis defines a path through the trellis that represents one possible symbol sequence, and an accumulated weight is generated for each possible path through the trellis. A variable number  $M$  of survivor paths (or states) through the trellis is determined based on these respective, accumulated path weights. The value of the variable  $M$  depends on the current condition of the communications system. Once the value of  $M$  is adapted to the current condition, the sequence of received symbols is trellis decoded using the  $M$  survivor paths/states.

A first value of  $M$  is selected if the current state of communications system condition is less than or equal to a threshold. Otherwise, a second value of  $M$  less than the first value of  $M$  is selected if the current status of the communications system condition is greater than the threshold. In one embodiment, the first value of  $M$  corresponds to a maximum value, and the second value corresponds to a minimum value. If after selecting the minimum value of  $M$ , the current communications system deteriorates to less than the threshold, the value of  $M$  is increased toward the maximum value in a controlled fashion. In particular, the received signal once again is trellis decoded using an increased value of  $M$ . On the other hand,

when the value of M is at a maximum and the current communications system condition improves and now exceeds the threshold, the value of M is "pruned" or reduced in each successive stage of the trellis until it reaches the minimum value (assuming the  
5 current communications system condition continues to exceed the threshold).

One of the communications system conditions may be the quality of the communications channel. A minimum value of M is selected if the current quality of the channel is greater than the  
10 threshold, otherwise, a maximum value of M is selected.

Alternatively, the communications system condition may relate to the complexity of the encoding scheme used to encode the symbols to be transmitted. For example, a more powerful coding scheme that has more encoding memory can be used to generate a coded signal.  
15 Although this typically involves decoding with a large value of M, such decoding may be performed in accordance with the present invention with a reduced number of states or paths, thereby minimizing decoding complexity.

Sometimes the trellis decoding procedures are performed using  
20 data processing circuitry and that data processing circuitry usually must perform a number of other tasks in a time share relationship, another communications system condition relates to the current data processing tasks to be performed by the data processing circuitry. The value of M is decreased if the current number of additional tasks to be  
25 performed is relatively large. In this way, the data processing circuitry is relieved of the burden of a complex decoding process so that it may devote more processing resources to perform the other pending tasks. On the other hand, the value of M can be increased,

thereby improving the performance of the decoder, if the current number of additional pending tasks is relatively small.

When decoder performance is of primary concern, the value of M can be varied to maintain a predetermined level of decoder performance in response to changes in the quality of the communications channel. When M is relatively low, full data processing capacity is not consumed by the operation of the trellis decoder. As a result, the excess data processing capacity may be devoted to other tasks having lower priority. In the context of portable, battery-operated radios, the value of M may be decreased whenever consistent with decoder performance objectives in order to reduce the number of data processing tasks associated with the trellis decoding operation, and thereby, reduce battery drain.

The present invention may also be applied to a spread spectrum type receiver in which plural encoded sequences of symbols transmitted by plural transmitters are received on a single communications channel. The value of M may be changed in response to changes in the number of interfering signals. When satisfactory performance of the decoder is degraded because of additional interfering signals, the value of M may be increased to maintain or improve decoder performance. On the other hand, when the number of interfering signals decreases, the value of M may be decreased to a smaller value of M which is still consistent with satisfactory decoder performance in order to conserve processor or battery resources.

In one specific example embodiment, the present invention adapts the trellis decoding complexity based on a current channel condition in a communications system using a best received signal from plural diversity antennas. Each of the receiver's plural diversity

antennas receives a transmitted signal made up of a sequence of coded symbols. A received signal from one of the plural antennas having the highest signal quality is selected by the receiver and then decoded using a trellis decoding procedure which employs a variable number  $M$  of trellis survivor paths or states, where  $M$  depends on the quality of the received signal. By selecting the antenna producing a received signal with the highest signal quality, the variable number  $M$  is reduced to a greater extent than it otherwise would be if a weaker, lower quality signal received by another of the antennas were used.

As an alternative to selecting the received signal from only one of the plural diversity antennas, another embodiment of the present invention selectively weights and then combines the weighted signals from the plural antennas to generate a combined signal. The received signal from one of the antennas having the highest signal quality is most heavily weighted in the combined signal.

In general, the variable number  $M$  is varied as a function of the current quality of the communications channel. In a receiver using diversity antennas, signals received from each of the plural diversity antennas are detected and stored, and a channel quality indicator is determined for each stored signal. The stored signal having the highest channel quality indicator is selected, and the value of the variable  $M$  is determined based on that highest channel quality indicator. The stored, received signal is then decoded using that recently determined number of trellis survivor paths or states. More specifically, if the highest channel quality indicator is greater than a threshold, the value of  $M$  is decreased. On the other hand, if the highest channel quality indicator is less than that threshold, the value of  $M$  is increased. Signal quality of each received signal is determined

based on received signal strength, and in one example preferred embodiment, is based on an average faded signal amplitude of the received signal.

In essence, the value of M is adapted with the channel condition  
5 as reflected in the received channel quality indicator. The value of M is increased when the channel condition is poor, and the value of M is decreased when the channel condition is good. The complexity of the variable-M decoding procedure is proportional to the ratio of time during which the channel condition is good relative to when the  
10 channel condition is poor. The present invention improves this ratio using antenna diversity, and as a result, lowers the transmit power required to achieve a given bit error rate by the receiver decoder relative to use of the same variable M decoding procedure without antenna diversity. Lowering transmit power reduces battery drain for  
15 transmitting portable radio transceivers and reduces adjacent channel interference caused by transmitters in fixed, base station type transceivers. For a given transmit power, the present invention reduces decoding complexity, and therefore reduces battery drain by the receiver, or improves decoding performance in terms of reducing  
20 the number of bit errors without increasing battery drain by the receiver.

Similar to the diversity antenna selection example described above, the present invention may also be advantageously applied to a symbol interleaving and/or frequency hopping communications  
25 system. Both symbol interleaving and frequency hopping improve the quality of received signals which permits the use of a smaller value of M in accordance with the invention. These and other features and



advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description of the drawings and from the claims.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5

FIGURE 1 is a graphical illustration of a trellis;

FIGURE 2 is a function block diagram of one example communications system in which the present invention may be employed;

10       FIGURE 3 is a flowchart diagram outlining basic procedures for implementing the variable stage trellis decoding algorithm in accordance with the present invention;

FIGURE 4 is a flowchart diagram outlining specific procedures for implementing a specific example embodiment of the variable stage  
15       trellis decoding algorithm where the communications system parameter is current communications channel quality; and

FIGURE 5 is a graph illustrating the performance of the reduced complexity trellis decoding procedure in accordance with the present invention as compared with the traditional, higher complexity  
20       Viterbi trellis decoding procedure.

FIGURE 6 is a more detailed function block diagram of the receiver branch shown in FIGURE 2 in accordance with an example embodiment of the invention;

FIGURE 7 is a flowchart diagram outlining the trellis decoding  
25       procedure using a variable number of M trellis states and antenna diversity in accordance with an example embodiment of the invention; and

FIGURE 8 is a graph illustrating the performance of the reduced complexity, variable-M trellis decoding procedure which incorporates antenna diversity in accordance with an example embodiment of the invention as compared to the variable-M trellis decoding procedure without antenna diversity.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the following description, for purposes of explanation and not limitation, specific details are set forth, such as particular circuit arrangements, techniques, etc. and in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. However, it will be apparent to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced in other embodiments that depart from these specific details. In other instances, detailed description of well-known methods, devices, and circuits are omitted so as not to obscure the description of the present invention with unnecessary detail.

Referring to Fig. 2, an overall function block diagram of an example communications system 10 which may employ the present invention is shown. While the present invention is particularly well suited to radio communications including both fixed and portable radios, it is applicable to other communications environments as well.

On the transmit side, the information signal to be transmitted, i.e., a sequence of symbols, is encoded by a trellis code modulation (TCM) and differential encoder 12. If the encoded symbols are being transmitted on a slotted communications channel, for example, using well-known time division multiplex (TDM) techniques, a symbol interleaver 14 is desirable (although not necessary) to break up or

"shuffle" symbol sequence segments into different time slots. Interleaving is particularly effective in communication channels subject to fading because symbol segments received under poor channel conditions are interspersed with symbol segments received under good channel conditions. The symbols may be complex and are represented by two components, namely a real value I (in-phase) and an imaginary value Q (quadrature). The in-phase and quadrature components are passed through parallel processing branches. Each component is passed through a transmit filter 18a, 18b, converted in digital-to-analog (D/A) converters 20a, 20b, and frequency shifted by quadrature modulators 22a, 22b. The quadrature modulated signals are then mixed in summer 24 and sent to an RF amplifier 26 which increases the gain of the signal. The RF amplifier 26 passes the amplified signal to one or more antennas 28a...28n for transmission.

Conventional frequency hopping techniques may be used to "hop" between multiple carrier frequencies with each frequency carrying only a portion of the symbols.

One or more antennas 30A...30N at the receiver side of the communications system 10 receive the signal. In a receive antenna diversity application, diversity antennas 30A...30N may be incorporated in fixed radio transceivers such as base station transceivers/repeaters and in portable/mobile radios. The received signals from each of the plural diversity antennas 30A...30N are processed using respective radio amplification and downconversion paths. However, for simplicity, only a single downconversion path is illustrated and described in Fig. 2.

One antenna signal (or a combination of signals from the diversity antennas) passes through a filtering and RF preamplifier

stage 32 to a first downconverter 34 which reduces the frequency (or frequencies in a frequency hopping system) of the received signal to an intermediate frequency. The intermediate frequency signal is passed through an intermediate frequency receive filter 36, then through a  
5 second downconverter 38 to produce a (low pass) filtered baseband signal. Although the IF downconversion is desirable, it is of course not necessary to implement the present invention. The filtered baseband signal is then converted into a complex signal having in-phase (I) and quadrature (Q) components by signal processor 39. The in-phase and  
10 quadrature signals are digitized by analog-to-digital (A/D) converters 40a, 40b and passed through complex signal generator 42 which converts differential phase information into a sequence of symbols. Deinterleaver 44 reconstitutes interleaved slots of information (i.e., it performs the reverse shuffling operation to undo the shuffling  
15 operation performed by interleaver 14). TCM decoder 46 processes this symbol stream using a trellis decoding technique described in further detail below to recover the transmitted signal information. Signal tracker 48 estimates an average faded signal strength of an analog signal output from the IF stage 38 or from samples of the  
20 received signal from the deinterleaver 44. In a preferred embodiment, deinterleaver 44, TCM decoder 46, and signal tracker 48 are implemented using a suitably programmed microprocessor and/or digital signal processing circuitry.

The TCM decoder 46 is a maximum likelihood sequence  
25 estimation (MLSE) trellis decoder that develops a trellis of nodes and branches (similar to that shown in Fig. 1 and described in the background of the invention) for decoding sequences of symbols received on the communications channel. Each set of nodes in the

trellis represents all possible values of a received symbol at one time instant. Transition between a node or state at one time instant to a node or state at another time instant is referred to as one stage of the trellis. Each stage typically includes branches with each branch  
5 defining a specific transition between nodes at sequential time instances, and each branch has an associated branch weight or metric. Only the "survivor" branch into each node having the best (smallest) metric is retained. A linkage of branches between nodes over multiple stages in the trellis defines a path through the trellis that represents a  
10 possible received symbol sequence. For each possible trellis path, the branch metrics associated with that path are accumulated or summed to provide a path metric. The path having the lowest accumulated metric is selected as the best path.

The present invention determines which of the survivor paths  
15 through the trellis will be maintained for purposes of decoding based on a current condition of the communications system. The other remaining survivor paths are discarded to simplify the decoding operation. In other words, a variable number of M survivor paths upon which trellis decoding of the received sequence of symbols is  
20 based depends on a current condition of the communications system.

Fig. 3 outlines in flowchart form the general procedures for varying the number of M survivor paths to be used in the trellis decoding. The current communications system condition is determined in step 50. Various examples of different communications  
25 system conditions will be described in further detail below. In decision block 52, a decision is made whether the current communications system condition is greater than or equal to a predetermined threshold. If it is, a lower or small value of M is selected, or

alternatively, the current M value is reduced (block 54). Otherwise, a larger (or large) value of M is selected, or alternatively, the current value of M is increased (block 56). Once the current value of M is determined, trellis decoding using, for example, the well-known  
5 Viterbi algorithm is performed to determine the best estimate of the received symbol sequence. In essence, if the current communications system condition is determined to be sufficiently optimal, which is determined in this example by comparison with a threshold, the number of states or paths needed to satisfactorily (in terms of low bit  
10 error rates) decode the received symbol sequence is relatively small. On the other hand, if the current communications system condition is less than the threshold, a larger number of M is used to ensure satisfactory decoding performance.

One example of a useful communications system parameter is  
15 the quality of the communications channel. As already described above, the quality of any communications channel varies over time to some degree. In radio communications in particular, the quality of the communications channel changes rapidly (especially when the radio user is moving in a car) with the communications channel being  
20 subjected to fading, multipath dispersion, adjacent channel interference and co-channel interference from other users, noise, and other channel impairments. In this situation, the current quality of the communications channel is detected or determined signal tracker  
48. If the current quality of the channel is greater than the threshold,  
25 meaning that the channel quality is good, a first relatively small value of M is selected. Alternatively, if the current quality of the channel is less than a threshold value, indicating poor channel quality, another relatively large value of M is selected greater than the value of M

selected if the channel quality is good. In practice, there are minimum ( $M_{\min}$ ) and maximum ( $M_{\max}$ ) limits on the value of  $M$  selected depending upon the particular application.

Channel quality can be measured using a number of  
 5 conventional channel quality indicators such as received signal strength, signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), signal to interference ratio (SIR), bit error rate (BER), etc. One preferred example indicator is averaged faded signal strength (AFSS) which is a smoothed estimate of the channel amplitude of the received signal which may be obtained using  
 10 a channel tracking algorithm. Preferably, the channel tracking algorithm low-pass filters received signal samples to provide an estimate of the envelope of the amplitude of the received signal. More specifically, in a differentially encoded Phase Shift Keying (PSK) system,  $s(n)$ ,  $c_n$ , and  $\eta(n)$  represent a (complex baseband) transmitted  
 15 symbol, a complex channel gain, and additive Gaussian noise, respectively, at time  $n$ . If  $y(n)$  is the received signal, and  $r(n)$  is the signal at the output of the complex symbol generator 42, then  $y(n)$  and  $r(n)$  may be expressed as follows:

$$y(n) = c_n s(n) + \eta_n \quad (1)$$

$$r(n) = y(n)y^*(n-1) = [c_n s(n) + \eta_n] [c_{n-1} s(n-1) + \eta_{n-1}]^* \quad (2)$$

$$= \underbrace{c_n c_{n-1}^*}_{a_n} s(n) s^*(n-1) + \underbrace{c_n c_{n-1}^* s^*(n-1) \eta(n) + c_n s(n) \eta^*(n-1) + \eta_n \eta_{n-1}^*}_{\eta'_n}$$

$$r(n) = a_n e^{j\Delta\phi_n} + \eta'_n \quad (3)$$

25

where  $\Delta\phi_n$  is the differential phase angle at time  $n$  (satisfying the relation  $s(n) = s(n-1) e^{j\Delta\phi_n}$ ), and  $a_n = c_n c_{n-1}^* = |c_n|^2$  is a measure of the energy of the faded signal. In a fading channel, the channel gain

$c_n$  varies with time. The AFSS algorithm obtains the average faded signal strength  $\hat{a}_n$  (an averaged value of  $a_n$ ), and tracks its variation over time by executing the following equations:

$$\Delta\hat{\phi}_n = \min_k |r(n) - \hat{a}_{n-1}e^{j\Delta\phi_k}|^2, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots \text{ (all possible transmitted phase angles)} \quad (4)$$

$$a'_n = \text{Real} \left[ r(n)e^{-j\Delta\hat{\phi}_n} \right] \quad (5)$$

$$\hat{a}_n = \gamma \hat{a}_{n-1} + (1 - \gamma) a'_n \quad (6)$$

where  $\gamma$  is a real number in the range (0,1). The value of  $\gamma$  controls the extent of smoothing (to minimize the effect of noise). A typical  
10 value is  $\gamma = 0.8$ .

Fig. 4 illustrates in flowchart diagram format one preferred example embodiment for implementing the present invention where the communications system parameter is channel quality.

Initialization procedures are performed in block 100 to select  $M_{\min}$ ,  
15  $M_{\max}$ , the channel quality threshold value  $T$ , a poor channel holding window  $\Delta$ , and a retrace stage depth  $\delta_r$ . The initialization parameters  $M_{\min}$ ,  $M_{\max}$ ,  $T$ ,  $\Delta$ , and  $\delta_r$  are chosen depending upon the particular communications application and can often be effectively determined using simulation tests. The current channel quality is determined in  
20 block 102 using for example an AFSS procedure as described above. One stage of the  $M$  state trellis decoding procedure is performed following the well-known Viterbi decoding procedures with  $M$  set equal to  $M_{\min}$  (block 104). A decision is made in block 106 whether the current channel quality is greater than or equal to the channel  
25 quality threshold  $T$ . If it is, the decoding procedure is continued with  $M$  set to its minimum value  $M_{\min}$  thereby reducing the complexity of the trellis decoding operation. However, if the current channel quality



is less than the channel quality threshold  $T$ , the value of  $M$  is set to its maximum value  $M_{\max}$  (block 108).

Rather than continuing on in the trellis decoding operation assuming that the just recently decoded stages of the trellis were  
5 accurately decoded, the present invention takes into account the fact that these just recently decoded stages of the trellis were likely to have been adversely impacted by the newly detected poor channel quality. Therefore, the decoding operation is repeated for a number  $\delta_r$  of last stages by retracing that number  $\delta_r$  of stages in the trellis and  
10 restarting the trellis decoding algorithm (block 110). This retrace procedure ensures a high degree of reliability in decoding accuracy.

Control proceeds to block 112, where  $\Delta$  stages of the ~~M-stage~~ <sup>sized</sup> trellis decoding algorithm are performed with  $M$  set equal to  $M_{\max}$ . Another decision is made at block 114 to determine whether the  
15 current channel quality is less than the threshold  $T$  within the  $\Delta$  stages. If it is, the  $M$  state decoding procedure is continued at block 112 with  $M$  set at  $M_{\max}$ . However, if the current channel quality is greater than or equal to the threshold  $T$ , a new, smaller value of  $M$  is generated in block 116 reflecting the current trend that reduced  
20 decoding complexity may be appropriate in view of the recently improved channel quality. But rather than immediately setting the new value of  $M$  to  $M_{\min}$ , the present invention employs a more conservative "pruning" procedure. Namely, the value of  $M$  is halved in each successive stage of the trellis until it reaches  $M_{\min}$ . Thus, when  
25 the channel improves, the present invention employs the poor channel holding window  $\Delta$  and the controlled  $M$ -reduction or pruning procedure to ensure that the channel condition remains at the improved level before  $M$  is set to  $M_{\min}$ . The  $M$  state decoding

procedure is performed with the new smaller value of  $M$  in block 118 being reduced again, if possible, in block 116 until it reaches  $M_{\min}$  (block 120). Control returns to block 102 to repeat the above-described operation recursively decoding received symbols at the lowest, optimal  
5 level of decoding complexity to ensure satisfactory decoding performance.

Fig. 5 illustrates the performance of the present invention with reduced complexity as compared to the traditional full complexity Viterbi algorithm. Bit error rate (BER) is applied on the vertical axis  
10 with the signal-to-noise ratio ( $E_b/N_0$  [energy per bit to noise power spectral density]) plotted in dB on the horizontal axis. In this practical illustration, the radio receiver is moving in a vehicle at a speed of 150 KMPH. The full Viterbi search corresponds to a 64-state ( $M=64$ ) demodulation scheme (indicated by asterisks), while the graph  
15 of the decoding scheme in accordance with the present invention uses a variable  $M$  (indicated by plus signs). Virtually the same decoding performance was achieved by both procedures. However, the present invention accomplished this decoding using an average of 10 and 11 states ( $M=10-11$ ) as compared to the full 64-state Viterbi algorithm.  
20 Thus, the complexity of the variable  $M$  algorithm employed by the present invention was six times less complex when measured in terms of number of operations executed to decode the data.

Other example embodiments using different communications system conditions are now described. For example, the  
25 communications system condition may relate to the complexity of the encoding scheme used by the transmitter TCM encoder 12. Codes with more memory potential (sometimes referred to as "constraint length" in the literature) exhibit better performance. However, since decoding

complexity increases exponentially with memory of the code, these codes cannot be easily used due to data processing constraints. A smaller value of  $M$  may be varied in this instance to adapt the decoding procedure to a level best suited given a particular set of  
5 codes.

Decoding procedures are performed using data processing circuitry, and oftentimes the data processing circuitry must perform a number of other tasks in a time share relationship. Another communications system condition relates therefore to the current data  
10 processing tasks to be performed by the data processing circuitry. The value of  $M$  is decreased if the current number of additional tasks to be performed is relatively large. In this way, the data processing circuitry is relieved of the burden of a complex decoding process so that it may devote more processing resources to perform the other  
15 large number of pending tasks. On the other hand, the value of  $M$  can be increased, thereby improving the performance of the decoder, if the current number of additional pending tasks is relatively small.

When decoder performance is of primary concern, the value of  $M$  can be varied to maintain a predetermined level of decoder  
20 performance in response to changes in the quality of the communications channel. When  $M$  is relatively low, the full capacity of the data processing circuitry is not consumed by the operation of the trellis decoder. As a result, the excess capacity of the data processing circuitry can be devoted to other tasks having lower priority. In the  
25 context of portable, battery-operated receivers, the value of  $M$  may be decreased whenever consistent with decoder performance objectives in order to reduce the number of data processing tasks associated with the trellis decoding operation, and thereby, reduce battery drain.

The present invention may also be applied to a spread spectrum type receiver in which plural encoded sequences of symbols transmitted by plural transmitters are received on a single communications channel. The value of  $M$  may be changed in response to changes in the number of interfering signals. When satisfactory performance of the decoder is degraded because of additional interfering signal, the value of  $M$  can be increased to maintain or improve decoder performance. On the other hand, when the number of interfering signals decreases, the value of  $M$  can be decreased to the smallest value of  $M$  consistent with satisfactory decoder performance in order to conserve processor or battery resources.

Another example embodiment of the present invention using diversity reception is now described in detail. As shown in Fig. 2, the receiver may have multiple antennas and obtain relatively uncorrelated copies of the received signal from each antenna. The antennas are rendered uncorrelated by separating them spatially or using orthogonal polarizations. The receiver combines these uncorrelated copies of the received signal in a manner to improve signal quality, i.e., selecting the strongest signal based on average faded signal strength, co-phasing the signals to perform maximal-ratio-combining or equal gain combining, adding the branch metrics calculated for each of the multiple antennas, and adding the received signals to suppress interference, etc. If there are  $N$  antennas and  $K$  interferers and  $K < N$ , then interference can be reduced. All these methods improve signal quality, allow the use of a small value of  $M$ , and reduce the variance of signal quality allowing using a smaller range of  $M_{\max}$ ,  $M_{\min}$ .

Fig. 6 is a function block diagram which shows in more detail the diversity antenna structure and one way of processing the signals received by each of the antennas in accordance with one example embodiment of the present invention. Signals received on each diversity antenna 30A...30N are treated as a separate channel, i.e., channel 1...channel N. Each channel is processed using its own dedicated front end processing circuitry 48A - 48N which performs such conventional tasks as RF preamplification and frequency downconversion. Once the signals are converted to baseband, they are stored in a memory 50 which individually stores each baseband signal in a respective buffer 50A...50N. Signal processor 39 in Fig. 2 includes selection logic 52 which determines a signal quality indicator for each buffered signal. The selection logic 52 then selects the buffered received signal having the highest signal quality indicator for further processing and decoding in the TCM decoder 46. Alternatively, selection logic 52 may selectively weight the buffered signals based on their signal quality indicator and then combine the weighted signals into a combined signal. The buffered signal corresponding to the diversity antenna having the highest signal quality is most heavily weighted which ensures that the combined signal substantially reflects the best signal quality for that particular time instant.

Fig. 7 outlines in flowchart form the general procedures for varying the number of M survivor paths to be used in the trellis decoding based on plural received signals by plural diversity antennas. The baseband signals from each diversity antenna are sampled and then buffered in step 60. The channel qualities for each demodulated sample corresponding to each of the plurality of diversity antennas are then determined in step 62. As described above, the

buffered sample with the best channel quality measure is selected, or alternatively, more heavily weighted in step 64. A variable-M trellis decoding procedure is then performed in step 66 in accordance with the procedures outlined in the flowcharts illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4  
5 and described above.

Accordingly, even further reductions in complexity corresponding to an even further reduced value of M are achieved using diversity antenna reception in accordance with the present invention as described above. Again, bit error rate is plotted on the  
10 vertical axis of the graph with signal-to-noise ratio ( $E_b/N_o$ ) plotted in dB on the horizontal axis. And again, the radio receiver is moving in a vehicle at a speed of 150 KMPH. The variable-M decoding scheme without diversity reception is plotted using plus signs. The plot of the variable-M decoding procedure using diversity reception (indicated by  
15 asterisks) reveals that using an average of 5 to 7 states ( $M=5-7$ ), approximately an additional 50% reduction in decoding complexity is achieved. Moreover, relative to the full 64-state Viterbi algorithm, the variable-M decoding procedure with diversity reduces the decoding complexity by a factor of 11.

20 Thus, using diversity reception in conjunction with a variable-M decoding procedure, the present invention adapts the complexity of the trellis decoding procedure in accordance with the current channel conditions. This approach is not only more efficient in the sense of reduced decoding complexity, it also lowers the required transmitted  
25 power to achieve a fixed bit error rate performance. In essence, the value of M is adapted with the channel condition as reflected in the received channel quality indicator. The value of M is increased when the channel condition is poor, and the value of M is decreased when

the channel condition is good. The complexity of the variable-M decoding procedure is proportional to the ratio of time during which the channel condition is good relative to when the channel condition is poor. The present invention improves this ratio using antenna  
5 diversity, and as a result, lowers the transmit power required to achieve a given bit error rate by the receiver decoder relative to use of the same variable M decoding procedure without antenna diversity. Lowering transmit power reduces battery drain for transmitting portable radio transceivers and reduces adjacent channel interference  
10 caused by transmitters in fixed, base station type transceivers. For a given transmit power, the present invention reduces decoding complexity and therefore reduces battery drain by the receiver or improves decoding performance in terms of reducing the number of bit errors without increasing battery drain by the receiver.

15 Two further example applications of the present invention are briefly described. First, multiple diversity transmitting antennas (see antennas 28a...28n) may be used to transmit the same information to the receiver to improve signal quality. For example, the antenna having the better path to the receiver can be selected by the receiver  
20 based on the received signal on each antenna. Transmission along a better path offers better signal quality, and hence, a lower value of M can be employed.

A second further example application of the present invention relates to symbol interleaving and/or frequency hopping. Interleaving  
25 is used to "break-up" channel memory. If a sequence of symbols is sent and the symbols are highly correlated in time due to channel memory, decoding performance will be poor whenever the channel condition is poor because all symbols are affected. However, if the

symbols are "shuffled" such that they are separated by other unrelated symbols, they are less likely to be equally affected by channel memory. Symbol interleaving when used with frequency hopping is particularly effective in improving signal quality because, in addition to separating  
5 symbols in time, those symbols are also separated in frequency. Groups of time-separated symbols are transmitted at different carrier frequencies. At the receiver, the symbols are suitably deinterleaved and sent to the variable M-algorithm for decoding. The improved signal quality due to interleaving (in both time and frequency) allows  
10 the use of a low value of M.

While the invention has been described in connection with what is presently considered to be the most practical and preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that the invention is not to be limited to the disclosed embodiment, but on the contrary, is intended  
15 to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims. For example, although the present invention is described in terms of post-detection diversity where the buffered samples were selected after the signals from the diversity antennas were demodulated to baseband, the signal selection could be performed using predetection/demodulation diversity, i.e., at RF or IF frequencies. Although the invention is described for trellis coded modulation, it can be used in demodulating block coded modulation, convolutional codes, block codes, partial response modulation such as continuous phase modulation and any set of signals that can be represented by a trellis.



**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. In a communications system, a method for decoding encoded symbols transmitted over a communications channel, comprising the steps of:

- 5 (a) developing a trellis structure of nodes and branches for decoding a sequence of symbols received on the communications channel, each set of nodes in the trellis representing possible values of a received symbol at one time instant, each branch defining a specific transition between nodes at different time instants and having an associated branch weight, wherein a linkage of branches between  
10 nodes in the trellis defines a path through the trellis that represents a possible symbol sequence;
- (b) accumulating for each trellis path an accumulated weight;
- (c) determining a current condition of the communications system;
- 15 (d) determining M survivor paths through the trellis based on respective accumulated path weights for each trellis path, the value of M depending on the condition of the communications system determined in step (c); and
- (e) decoding the sequence of received symbols using the M  
20 survivor paths.

2. The method in claim 1, step (d) including:

selecting a first value of M if the current communications system condition is greater than or equal to a threshold, and

5       selecting a second value of M greater than the first value of M if  
the current status of the communications system condition is less than  
the threshold.

3. The method in claim 1, step (d) including:  
increasing the value of M if the current condition is less than a  
threshold, and  
5       decreasing the value of M if the current condition is greater  
than or equal to the threshold.

4. The method in claim 1, wherein the condition is a quality of  
the communications channel, said determining step (c) including:  
detecting the current quality of the communications channel,  
selecting a first value of M if the current quality of the  
5       communications channel is greater than or equal to a threshold, and  
selecting a second value of M greater than the first value of M if  
the current quality of the communications channel is less than the  
threshold.

5. The method in claim 4, wherein the current quality of the  
communications channel is determined based on a signal strength of  
the received signal.

6. The method in claim 5, wherein the communications channel  
is a fading channel and the signal strength corresponds to an average  
faded signal amplitude of the received signal.

7. The method in claim 4, wherein the first value of M corresponds to a minimum value of M and the second value of M corresponds to a maximum value of M, and wherein after selecting the minimum value of M and the current quality of the channel drops to less than the threshold, increasing the value of M in a controlled fashion.

8. The method in claim 3, wherein after decreasing the value of M and the current quality of the channel drops to less than the threshold, repeating steps (d) and (e) for the received sequence of symbols using an increased value of M.

9. The method in claim 7, wherein after increasing the value of M and the current quality of the channel improves to greater than the threshold, maintaining the value of M for one or more symbol periods before determining whether to decrease the value of M.

10. The method in claim 9, wherein after the one or more symbol periods, the value of M is halved in successive stages of the trellis to a minimum value while the current condition of the communications channel continues to equal or exceed the threshold.

11. The method in claim 1, wherein the condition is a size of a coding memory of an encoding scheme used to encode symbols to be transmitted, step (d) including adjusting the value of M to decode symbols encoded using an encoding scheme based on the size of the coding memory.

12. The method in claim 1, wherein steps (a)-(e) are performed using data processing circuitry, the data processing circuitry performing additional other tasks in time-shared fashion, and wherein the condition is current data processing tasks to be performed by the data processing circuitry, step (d) including:

5 decreasing the value of M if a current number of the additional other tasks to be performed is relatively large, and

increasing the value of M if the current number of additional other tasks to be performed is relatively small.

13. The method in claim 1, wherein the communications system includes a portable, battery-operated receiver and steps (a)-(e) are performed using data processing circuitry, and wherein the condition is a quality of the communications channel, step (d) including:

5 decreasing the value of M if the quality of the communications channel equals or exceeds a threshold to reduce battery drain, and increasing the value of M if the quality of the communications channel is less than said threshold to improve decoding performance.

14. The method in claim 1, further comprising:

receiving a number of signals including encoded sequences of symbols transmitted from plural users on the communications channel at a single receiver, wherein the condition is the number of signals;

5 increasing the value of M for a relatively large number of received signals; and

decreasing the value of M for a relatively small number of received signals.

15. A communications system, comprising:

a transmitter having an encoder for trellis encoding a sequence of symbols and transmitting the trellis encoded symbols over a communications channel;

5 a receiver for receiving the trellis encoded symbols transmitted over the communications channel and having a trellis decoder including electronic circuitry for performing the steps of:

(a) developing a trellis structure of nodes and branches for decoding a sequence of symbols received on the communications  
10 channel, each set of nodes in the trellis representing possible values of a received symbol at one time instant, each branch defining a specific transition between nodes at different time instants and having an associated branch weight, wherein a linkage of branches between nodes in the trellis defines a path through the trellis that represents a  
15 possible symbol sequence;

(b) accumulating for each trellis path an accumulated weight;

(c) determining a current condition of the communications system;

20 (d) determining M survivor paths through the trellis based on respective accumulated path weights for each trellis path, the value of M depending on the condition of the communications system determined in step (c); and

(e) decoding the sequence of received symbols using the  
25 M survivor paths.

16. The system in claim 15, wherein the condition is a quality of the communications channel and the electronic circuitry detects the

current quality of the communications channel, selects a first value of M if the current quality of the communications channel is greater than  
5 or equal to a threshold, and selects a second value of M greater than the first value of M if the current quality of the communications channel is less than the threshold.

17. The system in claim 15, wherein the electronic circuitry increases the value of M if the current condition is less than a threshold, and decreases the value of M if the current condition is greater than or equal to the threshold.

18. The system in claim 17, wherein after decreasing the value of M and the current quality of the channel drops to less than the threshold, the electronic circuitry repeats steps (d) and (e) for the received sequence of symbols using an increased value of M.

19. The system in claim 18, wherein after increasing the value of M and the current quality of the channel improves to greater than the threshold, the electronic circuitry maintains the value of M at its current value for one or more symbol periods before determining  
5 whether to decrease the value of M.

20. The system in claim 19, wherein after the one or more symbol periods, the electronic circuitry halves the value of M in successive stages of the trellis to a minimum value while the current condition of the communications channel continues to equal or exceed  
5 the threshold.

21. The system in claim 15, wherein the condition is a size of a coding memory of an encoding scheme used to encode symbols to be transmitted, step (d) including adjusting the value of M to decode symbols encoded using an encoding scheme based on the size of the coding memory.

22. The system in claim 15, wherein said electronic circuitry performs additional tasks other than tasks related to performing steps (a)-(e) in time share fashion, and wherein the condition is current data processing tasks to be performed by the electronic circuitry, the electronic circuitry decreasing the value of M if a current number of the additional other tasks to be performed is relatively large, and increasing the value of M if the current number of additional other tasks to be performed is relatively small.

23. The system in claim 15, wherein the receiver includes a battery for portable battery operation and the electronic circuitry performs additional tasks other than tasks related to performing steps (a)-(e) and the condition is current data processing tasks to be performed by the electronic circuitry, the electronic circuitry decreasing the value of M if a current number of total tasks to be performed is relatively large to decrease power required by the electronic circuitry, and increasing the value of M if the current number of total tasks to be performed is relatively small.

24. The system in claim 15, further comprising plural transmitters, wherein the receiver receives a number of signals including encoded sequences of symbols transmitted from the plural

transmitters on the communications channel, wherein the condition is  
5 the number of signals;

increasing the value of  $M$  for a first number of received signals;  
and

decreasing the value of  $M$  for second number of received signals  
smaller than the first number.

25. In a communications system, a method for decoding  
encoded symbols transmitted over a communications channel,  
comprising the steps of:

(a) developing a trellis structure of nodes and branches for  
5 decoding a sequence of symbols received on the communications  
channel, each set of nodes in the trellis representing possible values of  
a received symbol at one time instant, each branch defining a specific  
transition between nodes of nodes sets at different time instants and  
having an associated branch weight, wherein a linkage of branches  
10 between nodes in the trellis defines a path through the trellis that  
represents a possible symbol sequence;

(b) accumulating for each trellis path an accumulated weight;

(c) determining  $M$  survivor paths through the trellis based on  
respective accumulated path weights for each path;

15 (d) determining a current quality of the communications  
channel and comparing the channel quality to a threshold;

(e) if the compared channel quality equals or exceeds the  
threshold, setting the value of  $M$  to a relatively small value,  
performing one trellis decoding stage of the sequence of received  
20 symbols, and returning to step (d);



(f) if the compared channel quality is less than the threshold, setting the value of M to a relatively large value and performing one or more stages of trellis decoding before returning to step (d).

26. The method in claim 25, wherein step (f) further comprises: retracing a preset number of stages in the trellis before performing trellis decoding.

27. The method in claim 26, further comprising:  
after retracing, performing a predetermined number of stages of trellis decoding;

checking whether the current channel quality is less than the  
5 threshold; and

if the current channel quality is less than the threshold after performing the predetermined number of stages of trellis decoding, performing a next predetermined number of stages of trellis decoding.

28. The method in claim 25, wherein if after setting the value of M to the relatively large value, a current channel quality is determined to be greater than or equal to the threshold for a predetermined number of trellis decoding stages, setting a new value  
5 of M less than the relatively large value.

29. The method in claim 28, wherein the new value of M is set to the larger of the relatively large value of M divided by 2 and a minimum value of M.

30. The method in claim 25, wherein the current quality of the communications channel is determined based on a signal strength of the received signal.

31. The method in claim 25, wherein the communications channel is a fading channel and the signal strength corresponds to an average faded signal strength of the received signal.

32. The method in claim 25, wherein the communications channel is slotted and the sequence of encoded symbols is divided into portions with different portions being interleaved into different slots on the communications channel before transmission, and wherein  
5 before step (a), the method includes deinterleaving the received sequence of symbols.

33. In a communications system, a method for decoding in a radio receiver encoded symbols transmitted over a communications channel, the radio receiver having plural antennas for receiving a transmitted signal including a sequence of coded symbols, comprising  
5 trellis decoding the received signal using a variable number M of trellis survivor paths or states where the variable number M is reduced by selecting a received signal from one of the plural antennas having a highest signal quality thereby reducing the complexity of the trellis decoding procedure.

34. The method in claim 33, further comprising:  
detecting and storing signals received from each of the plural antennas;

5       determining a channel quality indicator for each stored signal;  
      selecting the stored signal with the highest channel quality  
      indicator.

      35. The method in claim 34, further comprising:  
          decreasing the value of M if the highest signal quality is greater  
          than or equal to a threshold, and  
          increasing the value of M if the highest signal quality is less  
5       than the threshold.

      36. The method in claim 34, further comprising:  
          selecting a first value of M if a current highest signal quality is  
          greater than or equal to a threshold, and  
          selecting a second value of M greater than the first value of M if  
5       the current highest signal quality is less than the threshold.

      37. The method in claim 36, wherein signal quality is  
      determined based on a signal strength of the received signal.

      38. The method in claim 33, further comprising:  
          (a) developing a trellis structure of nodes and branches for  
          decoding the sequence of symbols received on the communications  
          channel, each set of nodes in the trellis representing possible values of  
5       a received symbol at one time instant, each branch defining a specific  
          transition between nodes of nodes sets at different time instants and  
          having an associated branch weight, wherein a linkage of branches  
          between nodes in the trellis defines a path through the trellis that  
          represents a possible symbol sequence;

- 10           (b) accumulating for each trellis path an accumulated weight;  
and  
          (c) determining the M survivor paths through the trellis based  
on respective accumulated path weights for each trellis path, wherein  
M is varied in accordance with a condition of the communications  
15   channel.

39. A communications system, comprising:  
a transmitter having an encoder for trellis encoding a sequence  
of symbols and transmitting the trellis encoded symbols over a  
communications channel; and  
5       a receiver having plural antennas for receiving transmitted  
signals including a sequence of trellis encoded symbols transmitted  
over the communications channel and a trellis decoder including  
electronic circuitry for trellis decoding a received signal using a  
variable number M of trellis survivor paths or states and optimally  
10   varying the variable number M by selecting the signal from one of the  
plural antennas having a highest signal quality to reduce the  
complexity of the trellis decoding procedure.

40. The communications system in claim 39, wherein the signal  
quality is determined based on a signal strength of the received signal.

41. The communications system in claim 39, wherein the  
receiver determines a current signal quality condition of the  
communications channel for signals received by each of the antennas  
and the trellis decoder varies M based on the determined current  
condition for the selected signal.

42. The communications system in claim 41, wherein the trellis decoder decreases  $M$  if the highest signal quality is greater than or equal to a threshold, and increases  $M$  if the highest signal quality is less than the threshold.

43. In a communications system, a method for decoding in a receiver encoded symbols transmitted over a communications channel, the receiver having plural antennas for receiving a transmitted signal including a sequence of coded symbols, comprising trellis decoding the received signal using a variable number  $M$  of trellis survivor paths or states where the variable number  $M$  is optimally varied by selectively weighting and then combining the received signal from the plural antennas to generate a combined signal such that an antenna signal having the highest signal quality is the most heavily weighted in the combination to thereby reduce the complexity of the trellis decoding procedure.

44. The method in claim 43, further comprising:  
decreasing the value of  $M$  if an overall signal quality of the combined signal is greater than or equal to a threshold, and  
increasing the value of  $M$  if the highest signal quality is less than the threshold.

45. The method in claim 43, further comprising:  
selecting a first value of  $M$  if an overall signal quality of the combined signal is greater than or equal to a threshold, and

5       selecting a second value of  $M$  greater than the first value of  $M$  if  
the overall signal quality of the combined signal is less than the  
threshold.

46. In a communications system, a method comprising:  
encoding a sequence of symbols;  
10       separating portions of the sequence of encoded symbols in time  
or frequency;  
transmitting the separated portions;  
receiving the separated portions and combining the separated  
portions into the sequence of symbols; and  
15       trellis decoding the received signal using a variable number  $M$   
of trellis survivor paths or states where the variable number  $M$  is  
reduced as a resulting of the separating step.

47. The method in claim 46, wherein the separating step  
20       includes separating the portions in both time and frequency.

1/7

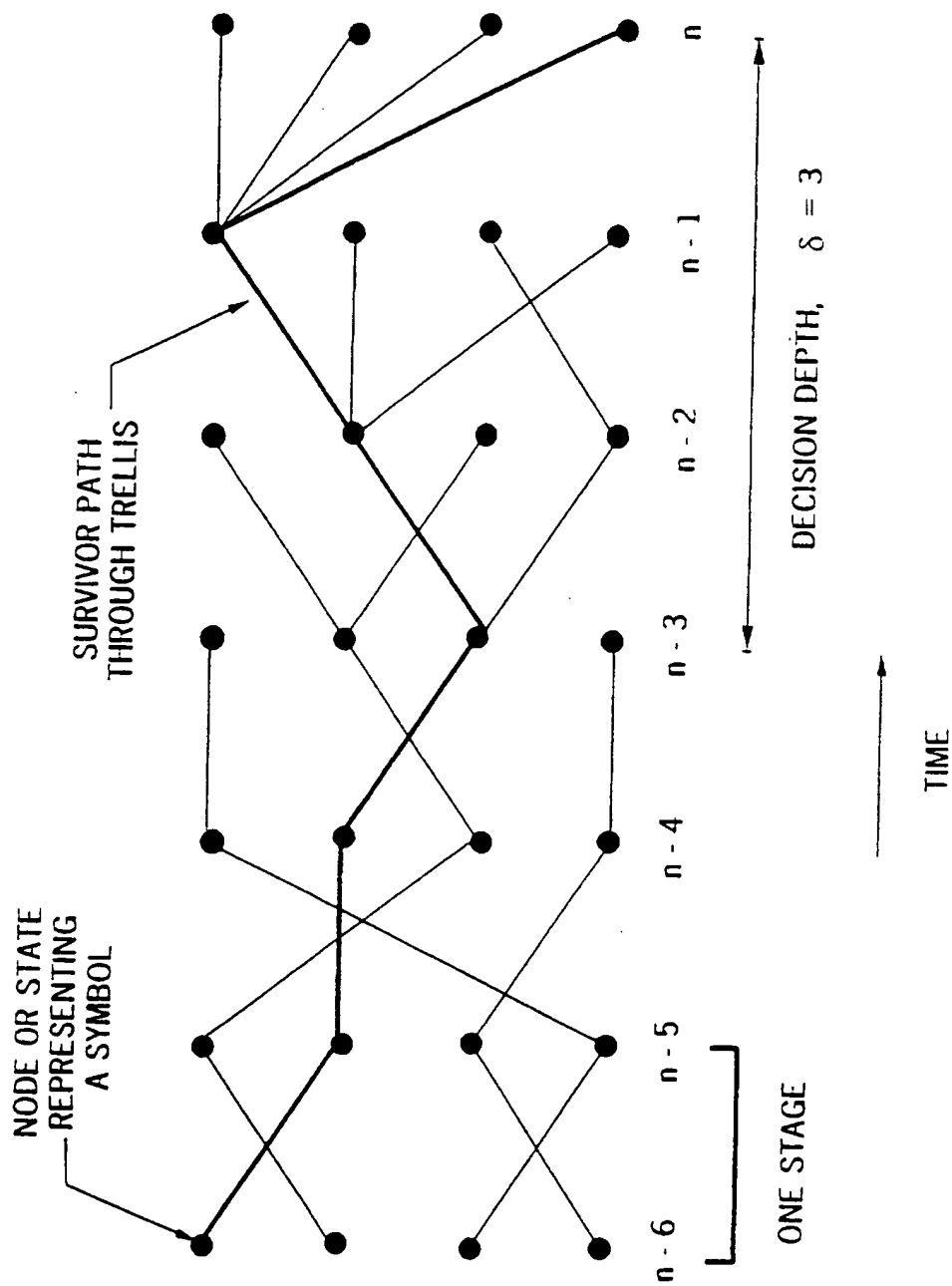


FIG. 1

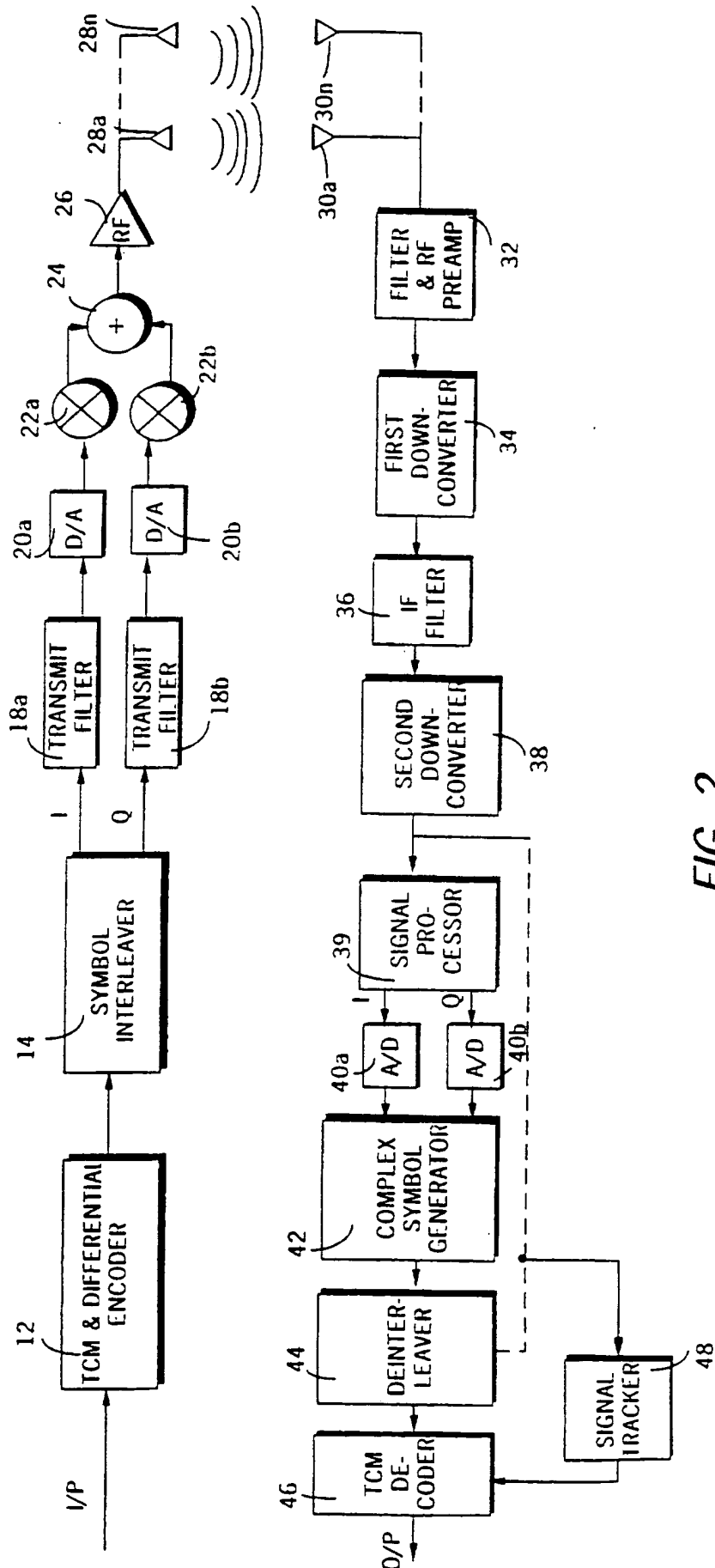


FIG. 2

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)



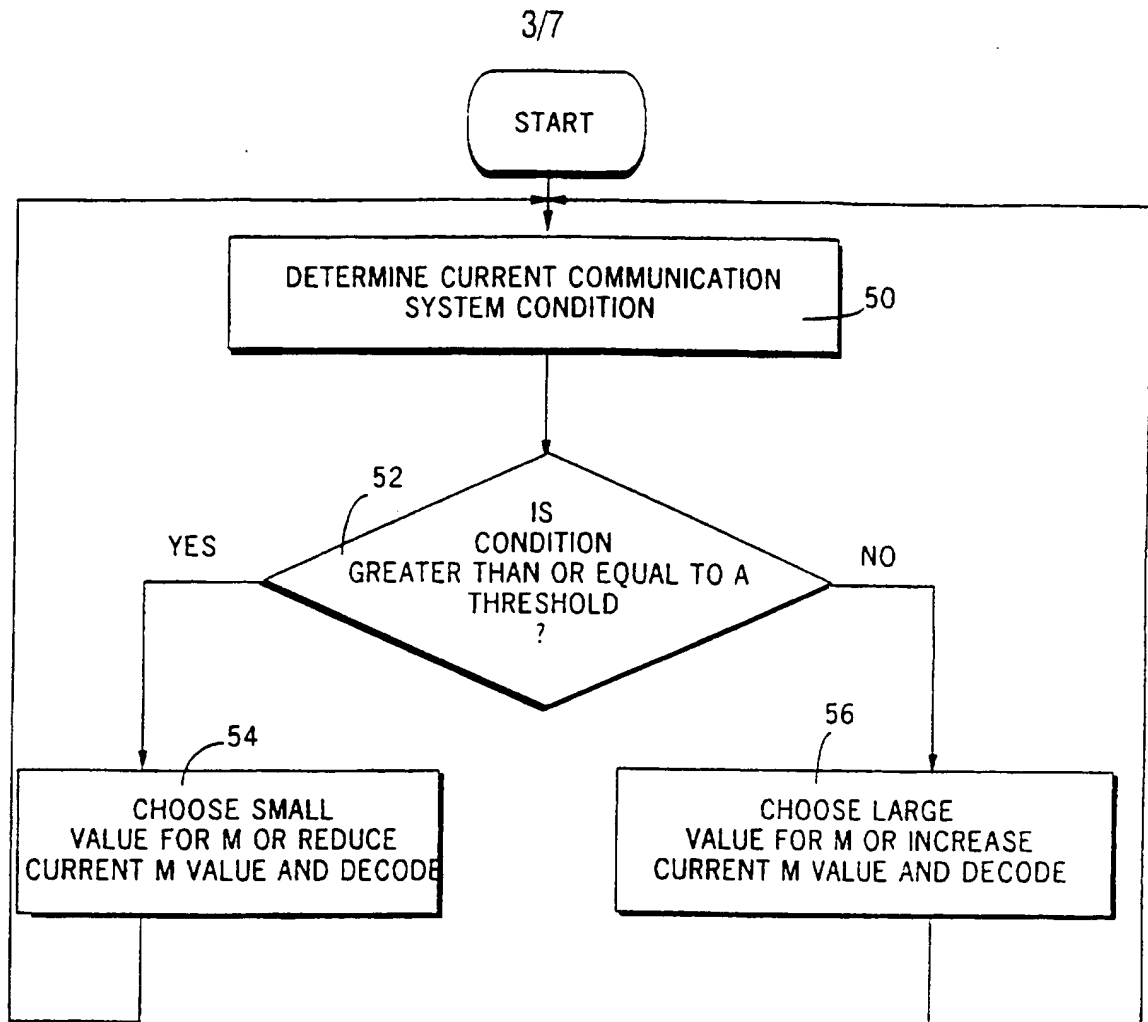


FIG. 3

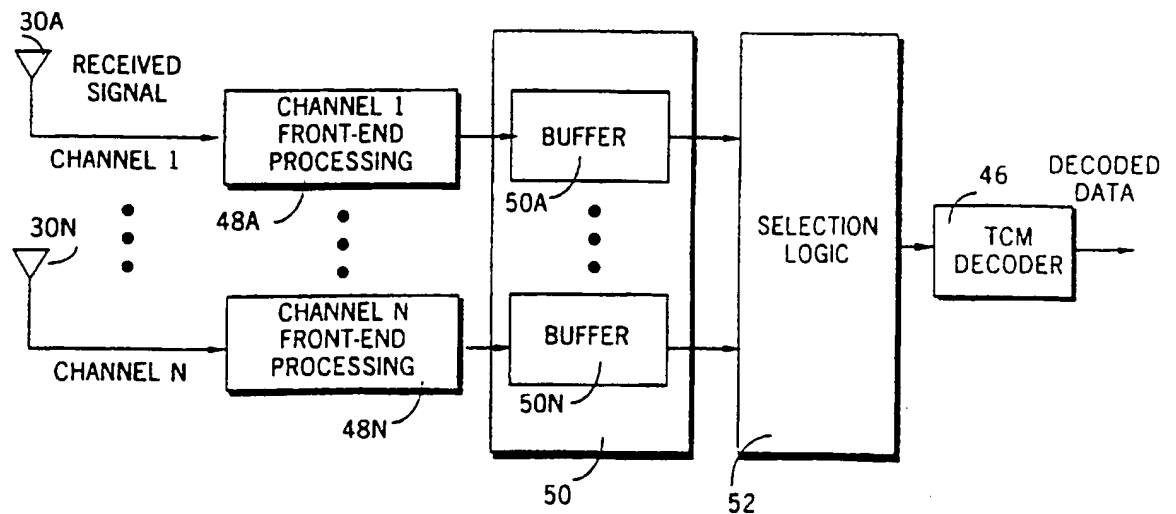
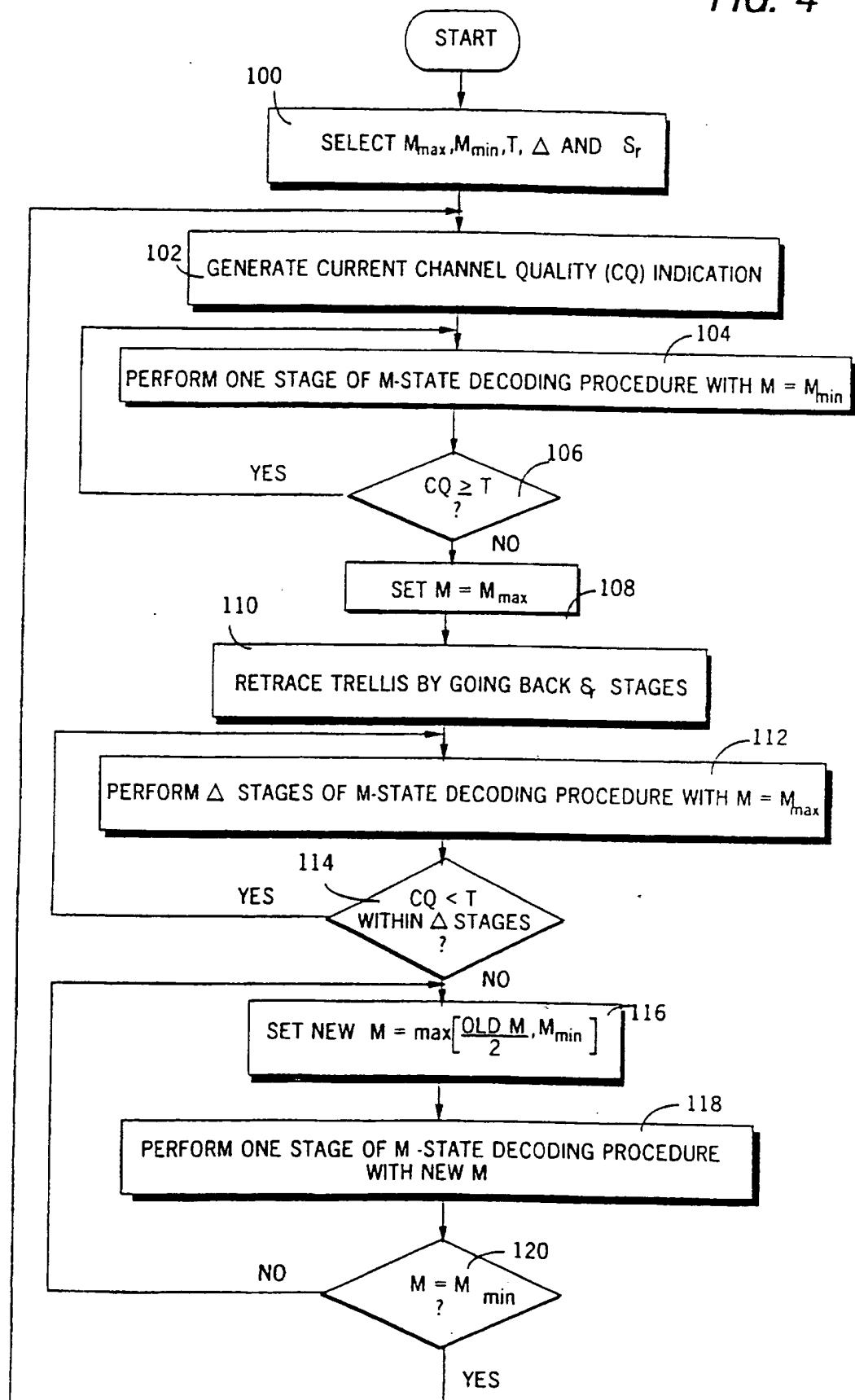


FIG. 6

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

4/7

FIG. 4



SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

5/7

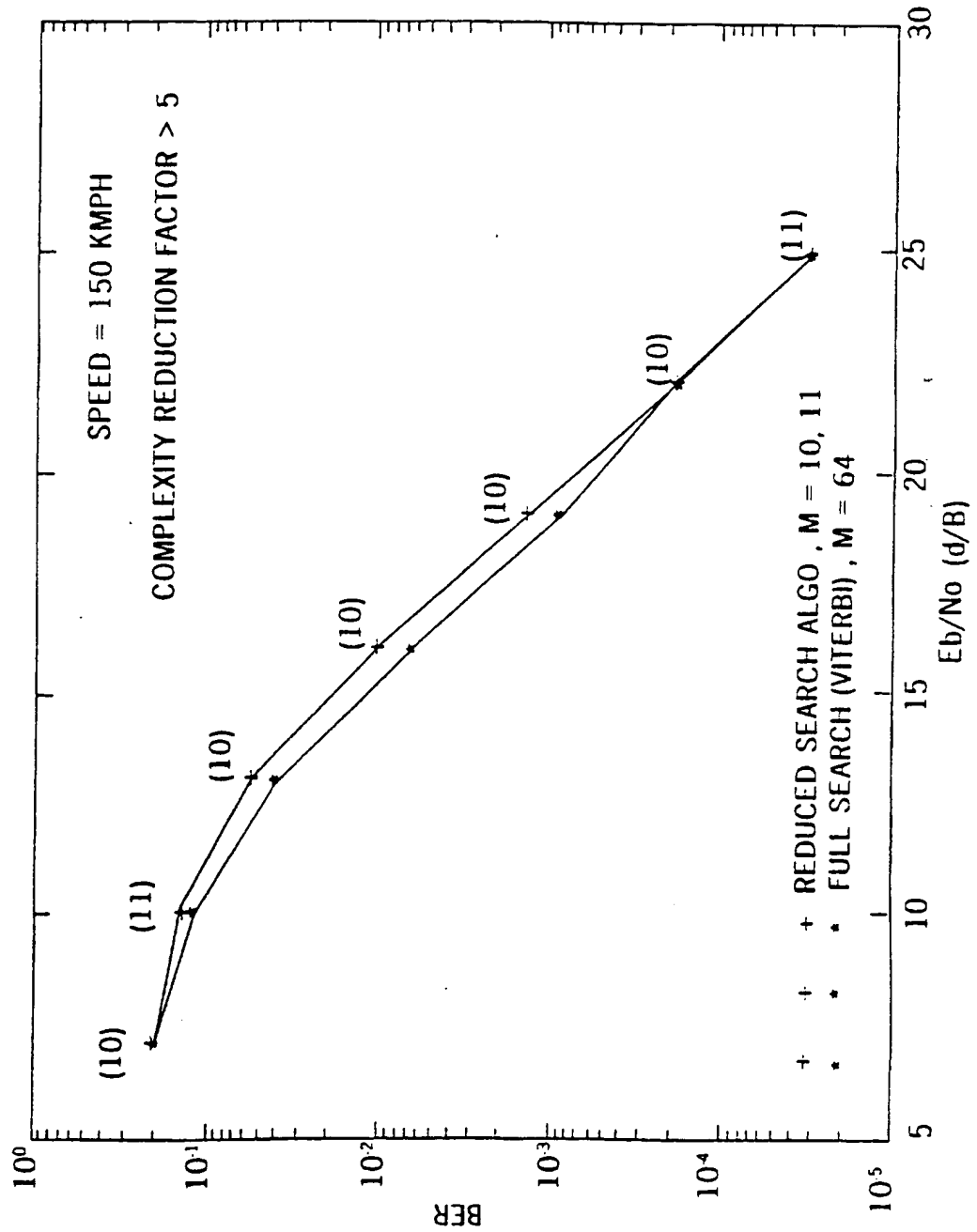
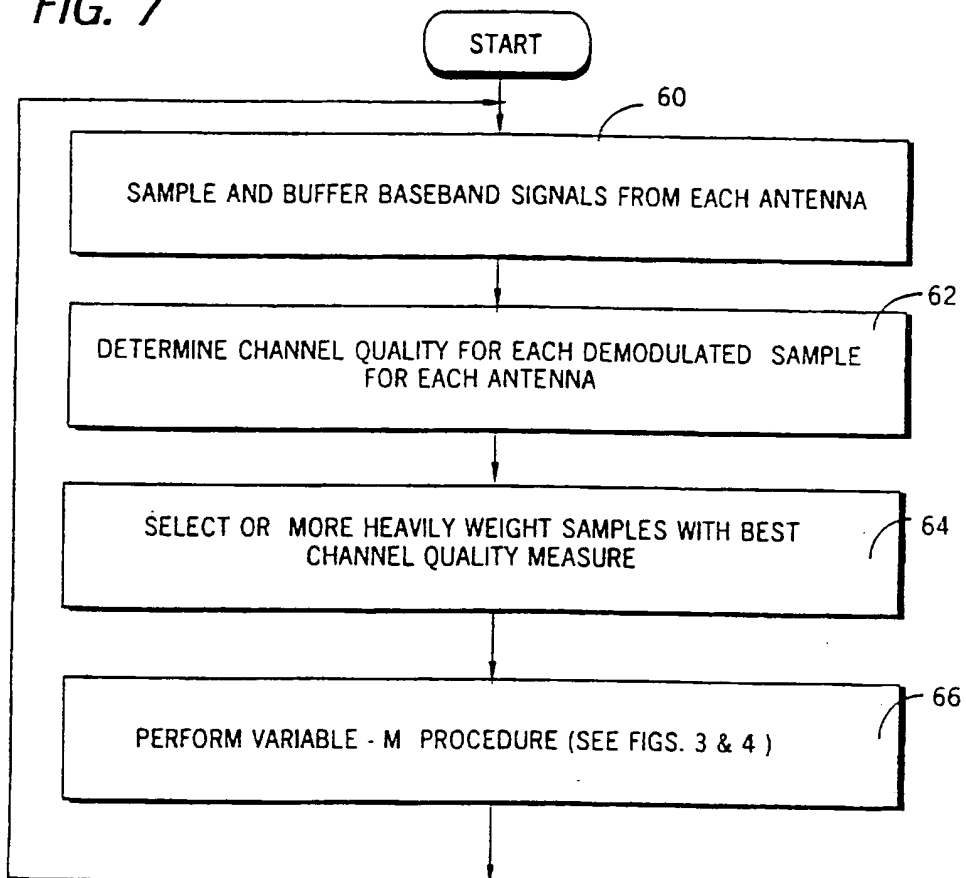


FIG. 5

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

6/7

FIG. 7



SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

7/7

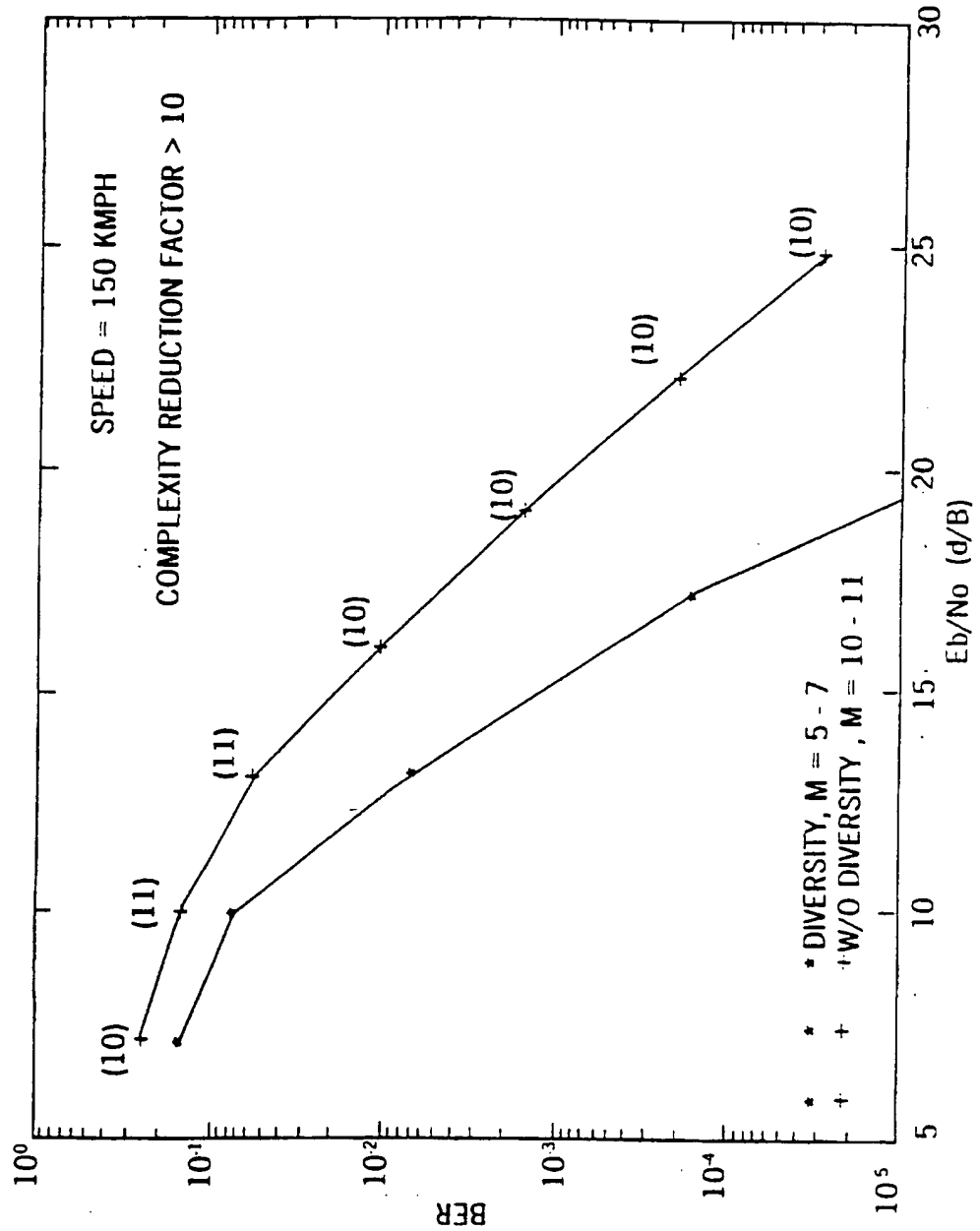


FIG. 8

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International A      about No

PCT/US 96/20091

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
 IPC 6    H04L25/03    H03M13/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6    H04L    H03M

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 496 152 A (ROKE MANOR RESEARCH) 29 July 1992	1-32
Y	see abstract see column 2, line 25 - column 6, line 37; claims; figures	33-47
Y	EP 0 457 460 A (ORBITEL MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS) 21 November 1991 see the whole document	33-45
Y	EP 0 441 731 A (FRANCE ETAT ;TELEDIFFUSION FSE (FR)) 14 August 1991 see page 3, line 38 - page 4, line 29; claims; figures	46,47
	---	
	-/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 May 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

04.06.97

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 PatentAan 2  
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
 Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
 Fax (+ 31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Gries, T

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/US 96/20091

## C. (Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 443 997 A (ERICSSON TELEFON AB L M) 28 August 1991 see page 2, line 36 - line 42 see abstract ---	33-45
A	IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON CONSUMER ELECTRONICS, FEB. 1995, USA, vol. 41, no. 1, ISSN 0098-3063, pages 150-159, XP000529220 WEN-TA LEE ET AL: "A single-chip Viterbi decoder for a binary convolutional code using an adaptive algorithm" see abstract see page 150, right-hand column, line 20 - page 153, right-hand column, line 3 ---	1-47
A	VTC 1994. 'CREATING TOMORROW'S MOBILE SYSTEMS'. 1994 IEEE 44TH VEHICULAR TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE (CAT. NO. 94CH3438-9), PROCEEDINGS OF IEEE VEHICULAR TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE (VTC), STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 8-10 JUNE 1994, ISBN 0-7803-1927-3, 1994, NEW YORK, NY, USA, IEEE, USA, pages 1237-1240 vol.2, XP000497617 CHANG K C ET AL: "An adaptive reduced-state channel equalizer with T-algorithm" see abstract see page 1237, left-hand column, paragraph 2 - right-hand column, line 2 see page 1238, left-hand column, paragraph 3 - right-hand column, paragraph 3 see page 1240, right-hand column, paragraph 2 - paragraph 3 ---	1-47
A	JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF ELECTRONIC AND RADIO ENGINEERS, MAY 1986, UK, vol. 56, no. 5, ISSN 0267-1689, pages 197-206, XP000670561 AFTELAK S B ET AL: "Adaptive reduced-state Viterbi algorithm detector" see page 199, right-hand column, line 43 - page 200, right-hand column, line 26 ---	1-47
A	IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON COMMUNICATIONS, JAN. 1990, USA, vol. 38, no. 1, ISSN 0090-6778, pages 3-12, XP000102576 SIMMONS S J: "Breadth-first trellis decoding with adaptive effort" see page 3, left-hand column, line 1 - page 8, right-hand column, paragraph 2 ---	1-47

-/--

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/US 96/20091

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON INFORMATION THEORY, SEPT. 1989, USA, vol. 35, no. 5, ISSN 0018-9448, pages 944-955, XP000100926 ANDERSON J B: "Limited search trellis decoding of convolutional codes" see page 946, left-hand column, paragraph 5 - page 947, right-hand column, line 4 ---</p>	1-47
A	<p>IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON COMMUNICATIONS, FEB. 1984, USA, vol. COM-32, no. 2, ISSN 0090-6778, pages 169-176, XP000670570 ANDERSON J B ET AL: "Sequential coding algorithms: a survey and cost analysis" see the whole document ---</p>	1-47
A	<p>IEE PROCEEDINGS-COMMUNICATIONS, JUNE 1994, UK, vol. 141, no. 3, ISSN 1350-2425, pages 168-176, XP000438038 BENELLI G ET AL: "Some digital receivers for the GSM pan-European cellular communication system" see page 171, left-hand column, paragraph 2 - page 175, left-hand column, paragraph 1 ---</p>	1-47
A	<p>IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON VEHICULAR TECHNOLOGY, FEB. 1994, USA, vol. 43, no. 1, ISSN 0018-9545, pages 57-68, XP000450947 COX R V ET AL: "An efficient adaptive circular Viterbi algorithm for decoding generalized tailbiting convolutional codes" see page 60, right-hand column, paragraph 2 - page 63, right-hand column, line 4 ---</p>	26,27
P,X	<p>EP 0 691 770 A (NIPPON ELECTRIC CO) 10 January 1996 see abstract see column 2, line 29 - column 3, line 5 see column 3, line 34 - column 4, line 3 see column 10, line 14 - line 20; claims; figures -----</p>	1-47



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No.

PCT/US 96/20091

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0496152 A	29-07-92	GB 2252221 A	29-07-92
		AT 146922 T	15-01-97
		DE 69123830 D	06-02-97
		ES 2095300 T	16-02-97
EP 0457460 A	21-11-91	GB 2244190 A	20-11-91
		AU 7616991 A	21-11-91
		JP 5075505 A	26-03-93
		US 5235621 A	10-08-93
EP 0441731 A	14-08-91	FR 2658016 A	09-08-91
		DE 69123858 D	13-02-97
		US 5274629 A	28-12-93
EP 0443997 A	28-08-91	SE 465597 B	30-09-91
		AT 114906 T	15-12-94
		AU 634629 B	25-02-93
		AU 7107491 A	22-08-91
		CA 2036423 A,C	17-08-91
		CN 1054156 A,B	28-08-91
		DE 69105298 D	12-01-95
		DE 69105298 T	13-04-95
		ES 2064981 T	01-02-95
		HK 34495 A	17-03-95
		JP 4215334 A	06-08-92
		KR 9613962 B	10-10-96
		SE 9000566 A	17-08-91
		US 5191598 A	02-03-93
EP 0691770 A	10-01-96	JP 8023282 A	23-01-96
		AU 2487195 A	18-01-96
		CA 2153376 A	06-07-95

